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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 5, 1867.

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

Advices to Last Evening by Ocean Telegraph.

Probable Settlement of the Eastern Question.

Russia and France Agree to an Arbitration.

The Great European Powers to Manage It.

King William and Bismarck on the Way to Paris.

Yesterday's Financial and Commercial Reports.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

Russia and France Agree to a Settlement by the Great Powers.

PARIS, Tuesday, June 4—Evening.

It is understood that as a result of the meeting between the Emperor LOUIS NAPOLEON and the Czar of Russia, they have agreed upon a plan for the settlement of the Cretan difficulty, which will be proposed to the other great European Powers, and which it is hoped will be adopted by them, and urged upon the Sultan with their united influence.

PRUSSIA.

King William and Count Bismarck on Their Way to Visit Louis Napoleon.

BERLIN, Tuesday, June 4.

The King of Prussia, accompanied by Count Von BISMARCK, left for Paris this afternoon, on his promised visit to NAPOLEON and the French Exposition.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Financial.

LONDON, Tuesday, June 4—Noon.

Consols for money	ex-div. 94¾
United States Five-Twenty Bonds	73
Illinois Central Railway Shares	78¾
Erie Railway Shares	41

LONDON, Tuesday, June 4—2 P. M.

United States Five-Twenty Bonds have improved ¼ ℘ cent. since the opening.

Illinois Central shares have advanced ¼ ℘ cent.

LONDON, Tuesday, June 4—Evening.

The Money market is without particular change.

Consols are steady, and closed at the opening prices of the day, 94¾ ex-dividend.

American Securities closed quiet, the advance noted early in the afternoon having been lost.

United States Five-twenty Bonds	73
Illinois Central Railroad Shares	78¾
Erie Railway Shares	40¾

FRANKFORT, Tuesday, June 4—Evening.

United States Bonds closed at 77¾.

Commercial.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, June 4—Noon.

COTTON firm. Estimated sales to-day, 15,000 bales. Middling Uplands 11¼d.@11½d.; Middling Orleans 11¾d.

BREADSTUFFS firm. Corn 38s. 9d. Wheat—Sales of No. 1 Milwaukee Red at 13s. 9d., and White California at 14s. Peas 40s. Oats 3s. 6d. Barley 4s. 8d.

PROVISIONS unchanged. Pork 80s. Beef 132s. 6d. Lard 49s. 6d. Bacon 40s. Cheese 67s.

PRODUCE—Petroleum—Sales of Refined at 1s. 2d., and Spirits at 10d. Pot Ashes 31s. 6d. Resin—Sales of Common at 7s., and Fine at 13s. Spirits of Turpentine 33s. Tallow 44s. Cloverseed 42s.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, June 4—2 P. M.

CORN has declined 1s. ℘ quarter since the opening.

The London SUGAR market is firmer, but there is no quotable advance.

The Manchester market is quiet, but prices of goods and yarns are firm.

The other markets are generally steady and without material change.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, June 4—Evening.

COTTON—The Cotton market was less active in the latter part of the day, but closed very firm. The sales do not come up to the noon estimate, amounting to only 12,000 bales. Middling Uplands is quoted at 11½d. and Middling Orleans 11¾d.

BREADSTUFFS—The Breadstuffs market is easier. Corn has declined 9d. since yesterday; the last sales of Western Mixed were made at 38s. ℘ quarter. Wheat is drooping and White California has declined 3d., and was quoted at the close 13s. 9d.; No. 1 Milwaukee Red is still quoted at 13s. 9d. Barley and Oats are unchanged. Peas have declined 6d., and are quoted at 39s. 6d. ℘ quarter.

PROVISIONS—The Provision market is unchanged. Pork, 80s.; Beef, 132s. 6d.; Lard, 49s. 6d.; Bacon, 40s.; Cheese, 67s.

PRODUCE—The Produce market is without alteration in rates. Spirits Turpentine, 33s. Refined Petroleum, 1s. 2d., and Spirits, 10d. Pot Ashes, 31s. 6d. Common Resin, 7s., and Fine, 12s. Tallow, 44s. Cloverseed, 42s.

LONDON, Tuesday, June 4—Noon.

No. 12 Dutch Standard Sugar 24s. 3d. Scotch Pig Iron 54s. Calcutta Linseed 64s. Linseed Cakes £9 15s.—a decline of 5s. Linseed Oil £40 10s.

LONDON, Tuesday, June 4—Evening.

No. 12 Dutch Standard Sugar, 24s. 3d. Iron, 54s. Calcutta Linseed, 64s. Linseed Cakes, £9 10s. Linseed Oil, £40 10s.

ANTWERP, Tuesday, June 4—Evening.

Petroleum has declined 50 centimes ℘ bbl.; sales of Standard White at 41 francs 50 centimes.

MARINE NEWS.

Arrival Out.

QUEENSTOWN, June 4—2 P. M.

The Inman Steamship *City of Boston*, Capt. BROOKS, from New York, May 25th, arrived to-day, and after landing mails and passengers proceeded to Liverpool.

SOUTHAMPTON, Tuesday, June 4.

The Hamburg steamship *Saxonia*, Capt. HAACK, which sailed from New-York May 16, arrived here this afternoon, and after landing mails and passengers proceeded on her voyage.

BY STEAMSHIP TO MAY 26.

The mails of the steamship *Cuba*, to May 26, reached this City *via* Boston at a late hour last night.

The steamship *Baltic*, from Southampton May 22, arrived at this port last night.

The *Evening Moniteur* of May 22, in its bulletin, points out the favorable impression produced in Europe by the pacific result of the London Conference, and adds: "The people itself, as well as the European Cabinets, pays a tribute to the moderation of the attitude and language of the Imperial Government, which, never separating the particular interests of France from the general interests, obeys, in all its proceedings and in all its acts, ideas only of pacification and concord."

An official degree has been published by the Prussian Government abolishing the limitations imposed by Denmark upon the navigation of coasting vessel in cargo in Schleswig-Holstein waters in favor of countries whose ships are permitted to carry on similar traffic in the waters of the older Prussian provinces.

The *France* of May 22, states that the Government will sanction the discussion by the Chambers of the results of the London Conference immediately the diplomatic documents referring to the Conference have been collected.

Intelligence received from Rome to the 19th ult. states that after the last Consistory the Cardinals decided upon appointing a term within which Cardinal ANDREA should be called upon to make his defence. Should he fail to comply with this order by the expiration of that term, he would be condemned *in contumaciam*, and sentenced to forfeit his right of voting in the Sacred College and at the Conclave. It is asserted that at another meeting the Cardinals were of opinion the financial conversion of Church property proposed by Italy was an inevitable necessity.

At a sitting of the Corps Legislatif on May 23 the Naturalization Bill came on for debate. The tenor of the bill is to substitute the three years' residence for the term of ten years hitherto obligatory, reducing the period to one year only where important services have been rendered by the claimant. The person naturalized is to enjoy all the rights of a French citizen. Official duties in the service of France in foreign countries are to be considered equivalent to residence within the Empire.

The Governments represented at the London Conference have congratulated the Italian Government upon its attitude during the negotiations, thanking Italy for her services in the cause of peace.

Intelligence received from Athens, dated the 18th ult., announces that the steamer *Arcadi* sailed on the 14th for Candia, with munitions of war, provisions, and clothing for the insurgents. She encountered several Turkish vessels, by three of which she was pursued and fired upon, the *Arcadi* returning their fire. She landed her cargo and embarked 750 women and children. On her return she was pursued and fired upon by another frigate, but arrived safely at Syra in two days.

A banquet was given at Moscow on May 22, in honor of the Czech delegates. M. RIEGER made a speech, in which he said:

"The Sclavonian have hitherto been dispersed members of a body fighting with their sworn enemies, the Germans, Magyars, Italians and Tartars; but the sun of Sclavonic Union has risen, convincing us that by mutual support the Sclavonians will become a great people, not only in numbers but in deeds."

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Sentencing of the Fenian Convicts, McAfferty, Cody and Duffy—What They Have to Say for Themselves.

Dublin (May 22) Correspondence of the London Times.

The three prisoners convicted of treason-felony on Friday last were put forward yesterday morning to receive their sentences. Their counsel, Mr. BUTT and Mr. MOLLOY, made some legal objections, which were overruled, after replies from Messrs. MACDONOUGH and MURPHY. With respect to the *Habeas Corpus* Suspension Act, the Chief-Justice said it was manifest that the act was in favor of the Crown, and to prevent a prisoner from forcing on his trial according to law.

The prisoners were allowed to address the Court, and say why sentence should not be pronounced upon them.

FLOOD declared that not one word of truth was sworn by the three men on whose evidence he was convicted. He was not at Chester at the time mentioned by the detective, BRAY. The evidence of the detective, DAWSON, bore falsehood on the face of it. The Crown had suppressed evidence which would have gone to prove his innocence. He had been unfairly deal with otherwise, because, by a sort of legal legerdemain, he had been placed on his trial on the terrible charge of assassination, which no man in the Court regarded with greater horror. He should have been tried with M'AFFERTY, with whom he was arrested, and then he should have had a fair trial. He complained of the manner in which the prisoners were identified at Mountjoy, and concluded in the following words:

"The Attorney-General has alluded to me repeatedly as 'that wretched man.' If loving my country through my whole life should make me wretched, I am wretched indeed; for I tell you now, and I tell the world, that not only do I abhor assassination, but that I would rather go to my doom than be guilty of the moral assassination that has been practised against me. I am ready, my Lords, for my sentence."

DUFFY, who spoke in a tremulous voice, next addressed the Court. He denounced the witness KELLY as the worst and vilest character in Enniskerry, and asked was it to be supposed that he would put his liberty in such hands. He declared to God that CORYDON's evidence was false. Whether O'CONNOR was in the country or made his escape he knew as little as the Judge, and he knew nothing of the Kerry rising till he saw the tale of it in the public papers. In the course of his speech he further said:

"There is no political act of mine I regret. I joined the association sincerely, for my country's cause, and I have been actuated throughout by a strong sense of duty. I believe that a man's duty to his country is a part of his duty to God, for it is He that, in fact, implants the feeling of patriotism in the human breast, and who knows whether I have been actuated by any paltry ambition, and whether I have worked for any selfish ends. For the late outbreak I am not responsible. I did all in my power to prevent it, knowing that, circumstanced as we were, it would be a failure. I feel bound, in justice to myself, to say this. It has been stated on the trials that STEPHENS was for peace. That is a mistake, and it may be well that it should not be left uncontradicted. It is but too well known in Ireland that he sent numbers of men here to fight, promising to be with them when the time should come. The time had come, but no Mr. STEPHENS. He went to France to visit the Paris Exhibition. Well, it May be a very pleasant sight, but I would not be in his place now. He is a lost man—lost to Ireland—lost to his country. I bid farewell to my friends, and all who are dearest to me. There is yet a world where souls are free, and in that world I would rather be than to live in a life like this. I am proud to be considered worthy to suffer for my country, and when I am in my lonely cell, during the longings of my weary spirit, I shall not forget Ireland; and my constant prayer shall be that the God of liberty will give her time and strength to shake off her chains."

CODY also addressed the Court. Having contradicted some of the witnesses, he said:

"As to CORYDON, he also swears that he knew me in 1865, and that I filled the position of centre, military organizer, detective, and chief of the Assassination Committee. I am not so presumptuous as to imagine myself competent to fulfill any one of them; but in justice to my own character, and in justice to the character of the men who are suffering in the dungeons of Portland, I think I have a right to say that charge is altogether unfounded. I am now about to be deprived of my liberty, perhaps for life, and I would scorn to say what is false, even to get out of the dock, and before God and this Assembly I say that the charge against me of being connected with that assassination committee is as false as God is true. I have no more to say."

Baron DEASY pronounced sentence, and in doing so observed that he could not doubt the evidence, and he entertained no question of the propriety of their conviction:

It is deeply to be regretted that men of the intelligence and position in life of you, FLOOD and DUFFY, should stand here so convicted, and I deeply regret to have heard the expression from you of sentiments which, if they were widely propagated in this country, would cause incalculable evil. You are both intelligent enough to fill an honorable position in society. You belong to a class which certainly labors under no special grievance whatever, and I may say the same of the entire class of persons who have been brought before us charged with similar offences on this occasion, and who, generally speaking, have filled the position of artisans or clerks. And no one can say, with any color of foundation, that the artisans or mechanics in any part of Ireland labor under any special grievance, or that they are in a worse position than their fellow workmen of the same class in England, Scotland, France, Germany, or, I would add, even in America. But, whatever your private opinions are, they are yours, and the law does not interfere with them, so long as they are not carried into action. Whatever your views of the state of the country might have been—and I do not presume to enter into a discussion of them—you ought, before involving yourselves, and before you involved others in the fearful consequences of this conspiracy to overthrow the present Government of the Queen in Ireland, you ought to have reflected on the possibility of your ever having even the reasonable chance of effecting that object. When you talk of the cause of your country, you should remember that there are millions in this country who are wholly opposed to the course you endeavored to adopt. You shall have remembered that every man of intelligence and property—every man connected with the professional and mercantile classes—every man of the slightest interest in land, who has a railway share, or a share in a bank, or, in fact, any property, would give their utmost assistance to the Government of the country. They must do so for the preservation of their properties, and, I would also add, for the preservation of their liberty, for there could be no more galling tyranny imposed upon them than the subversion of the rule that prevails at present. You should also have reflected that, in addition to these, there was to support the authority of the Crown, a Government which is one of the most powerful in the combined world—a Government which, by the touch of the telegraph wires, can send armed vessels into every creek and bay and river in the country; a Government which can, if necessary, place 100,000 armed and disciplined men in the field, to support the authority of the Queen's Government, to maintain order, and to protect the Queen's subjects."

After some further remarks, his Lordship pronounced the sentence of the Court upon the two prisoners, which was that they be kept in penal servitude for the space of fifteen years. With respect to CODY his crime was different, and guilt more fearful than any political offence had been proved against him, and the sentence of the Court was that he should be kept in penal servitude for the term of twenty years.

The other prisoners were then sentenced, as reported last night by telegraph. The prisoners condemned to penal servitude were immediately shaved, cropped, and put in the convict dress.

The Dominion of Canada—The Queen's Proclamation.

The following is the Royal Proclamation for uniting the Provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia and New-Brunswick into one Dominion, under the name of Canada:

Whereas, By an act of Parliament passed on the 29th day of March, 1867, in the thirtieth year of our reign, entitled "An act for the union of Canada, Nova Scotia and New-Brunswick, and the Government thereof, and for purposes connected therewith," after divers recitals, it is enacted that "it shall be lawful for the Queen, by and with the advice of her Majesty's most honorable privy council, to declare, by proclamation, that on and after a day therein appointed, not being six months after the passage of this act, the provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia and New-Brunswick shall form and be one dominion under the name of Canada, and on on and after that day those three provinces shall form and be one dominion under that name accordingly;" and it is thereby further enacted that such persons "shall be first summoned to the Senate as the Queen by warrant, under Her Majesty's Royal sign manual, thinks fit to approve, and their names shall be inserted in the Queen's Proclamation of Union:" We, therefore, by and with the advice of our Privy Council, have thought fit to issue this, our Royal Proclamation, and we do ordain, declare, and command, that on and after the first day of July, 1867, the Provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia, and New-Brunswick, shall form and be one dominion, under the name of Canada:

And we do further ordain and declare that the persons whose names are herein inserted and set forth are the persons of whom we have by warrant under our Royal sign manual thought fit to approve as the persons who shall be first summoned to the Senate of Canada:

For the Province of Ontario—John Hamilton, Roderick Matheson, John Ross, Samuel Mills, Benjamin Seymour, Walter Hamilton Dickson, James Shaw, Adam Johnston Ferguson Blair, Alexander Campbell, David Christie, James Cox Aikins, David Reesor, Elijah Leonard, William MacMaster, Asa Allworth Burnham, John Simpson, James Skean, David Lewis Macpherson, George Crawford, Donald Macdonald, Oliver Blake, Bills Flint, Walter McCrea and George William Allan.

For the Province of Quebec.—James Leslie, Asa Belknap Foster, Joseph Noel Bosse, Louis A. Olivier Bureau, Chas. Malhiot, Louis Renaud, Luc Letellier de St. Just, Ulric Joseph Tessier, John Hamilton, Charles Cormier, Antoine Juchereau Duchesnay, David Edward Price, Elzear J. H. Duchesnay, Leandre Dumonchel, Louis Lacoste, Joseph F. Armand, Charles Wilson, William Henry Chaffers, Jean Baptiste Guevremont, James Ferrier, Narcisse Fortunat Belleau, Thomas Ryan, and John Sewell Sanborn.

For the Province of Nova Scotia—Edward Kenny, Jonathan McCully, Thomas D. Archibald, Robert B. Dicky, John H. Anderson, John Holmes, John W. Ritchie, Benjamien Wier, John Locke, Caleb R. Bell, John Bourinot, Wm. Miller.

For the Province of New-Brunswick—Amos Edwin Botsford, Edward Barron Chandler, John Robertson, Robert Leonard Hazen, William Hunter Odell, David Wark, William Henry Steeves, William Todd, John Ferguson, Robert Duncan Wilmot, Abner Reid McClelan and Peter Mitchell.

Given at our Court at Windsor Castle this 22d day May, in the year of our Lord 1867, and in the thirtieth year of our reign. God save the Queen.

AUSTRIA.

Opening of the Austrian Reichsrath—Speech of the Emperor.

The Emperor FRANCIS JOSEPH formally opened the Reichsrath on May 22, at Vienna. His Majesty delivered the following speech from the throne:

Honored Gentlemen of both Houses of the Reichsrath:

With joyful satisfaction I see the Reichsrath once more assembled round me. Responding to my appeal, the royal and other countries called upon have sent hither their elected deputies, from whose patriotic coöperation I confidently expect fresh guarantees for the welfare of the Empire and of all the countries which Providence has placed under my sceptre. What I promised when I for the first time saluted the Reichsrath in this place has remained the unchangeable aim of all my efforts. The establishment of constitutional institutions upon a sure basis—this is what I have unwaveringly kept in view. But precisely this object was not to be attained without first bringing into accord the more ancient constitutional rights of my Kingdom of Hungary with the fundamental laws granted by my Diploma of the 20th of October, 1861, and my Patent of the 26th of February, 1861.

The sincere recognition of this fact on the part of this portion of the Empire could alone secure to the other kingdoms and provinces—equally full of devotion to the Empire—the undisturbed enjoyment of the rights and liberties granted to them by the fundamental laws as well as a progressive development in accordance with the present age.

The heavy blows of fortune which have fallen upon the Empire were another earnest warning to act in conformity with this necessity. My efforts were not in vain. A satisfactory arrangement has been found for the countries of my Hungarian Crown, which secures their coherence with the rest of the monarchy, the eternal peace of the Empire, and its position as a great Power abroad. I am animated by the hope that the Reichsrath will not refuse its consent to this arrangement, and that an impartial and careful consideration of all the circumstances in connection therewith will serve to banish from this Assembly apprehensions which would cause me serious anxiety were I not firmly persuaded that the honest goodwill of all parties will bring the new organization to a successful issue. The past, the present and the future exhort us to rigorously apply ourselves to the completion of the work which has been begun. The Reichsrath, upon whose patriotic devotion I rely, will, in the present urgent state of things, disdain to shrink from the task of a prompt organization of the relations of the State on the basis now offered, and will refuse to follow instead an object the fruitless pursuit of which could only offer fresh experiments, but no successful results. The Reichsrath—so much I expected from its justice—will not under-estimate the advantages which have already become perceptible to Austria's position in the European equilibrium through the course which I have initiated. The Reichsrath—its tried discrimination is my guarantee for it—will finally not ignore how the new order of things must have for consequence equal security for the other kingdoms and provinces, inasmuch as it surrounds with new and unshakable guarantees the constitutional rights and liberties of the provinces of the Hungarian crown.

The realization, however, of this prospect is essentially dependent upon the consolidation of the fundamental laws of the 20th of October, 1860, and the 26th of February, 1861, in the countries the representatives of which are now reassembled here. The unconditional election of Deputies to the Reichsrath was, therefore, also an absolute necessitp. But as the idea of curtailing the existing rights of the different kingdoms and provinces has been foreign to my mind, so also have I had in view the granting to them, in unison with the Reichsrath, of every extension of their autonomy that will meet their wishes, and can be accorded without endangering the whole Monarchy. Therefore, in consideration of the arrangement arrived at with the Hungarian Representative Assembly, in so far as it relates to common affairs, there will be at once submitted to you for adoption the amendments which has become necessary to my Patent of the 26th of February, 1861, together with a bill establishing Ministerial responsibility, and a modification of paragraph 12 of the Constitution, corresponding with the constitutional requirements. To these will be added other bills, especially those announced to the Provincial Diet by our resolution of the 4th of February last.

"The financial affairs of the Empire will claim your most especial attention and constitutional coöperation. You will receive full reports with regard to the extraordinary measures which have been unavoidably necessitated since the last session of the Reichsrath by the outbreak of the late destructive war. Satisfactory provision has already been made for the requirements of the current year, so that the Reichsrath, freed from all demands and exigencies of the moment, can at once devote itself to the solution of the important and permanent financial questions now submitted to its deliberation in consequence of the arrangement with Hungary. It will be our urgent care that no portion of our Empire shall have cause to complain of being disproportionately taxed.

"*Honored Gentlemen of both Houses of the Reichsrath*:

"To-day we are about to establish a work of peace and of concord. Let us throw a veil of forgetfulness over the immediate past, which has inflicted deep wounds upon the Empire. Let us lay to heart the lessons which it leaves behind, but let us derive, with unshaken courage, new strength and the resolve to secure to the Empire peace and power. For this the fidelity of my people, which has been manifested in times of the most urgent need, is my best guarantee. Let not the secret thought of revenge guide our steps. A more noble satisfaction is reserved for us. The better we succeed in our present effort to change the antagonistic feelings and enmities at present existing into esteem and respect, the sooner the peoples of Austria, whatever may be their nationality or language, will rally around the Imperial standard, and will cheerfully trust to the word of my ancestor, that Austria will endure and prosper under the protection of the Almighty until the most distant time."

The speech of the Emperor was received with frequent outbursts of cheering.

PRUSSIA.

The Conspiracy Against the King of Prussia—King George of Hanover Said to be Privy to it.

Berlin (May 22) Correspondence of the London Times.

In Hanover a conspiracy against the existing Government has been discovered. According to Prussian papers some gentlemen of the nobility, connected with the former Court, and dependent upon its favor for the maintenance of their position in society have sought to enlist a number of peasant lads, and to form them into a legion on foreign soil. In return for bounty money given the promise was exacted that they would go to Arnheim, in Holland, thence, if the French landed at Harburg, to invade Hanover, and proclaim the reaccession of King GEORGE. It appears that a score of ignorant people had no objection to pocket the money, though after it they hesitated to fulfill the remaining part of the engagement, and repair to the trysting-place. Few only went to Holland, and these have mostly returned home. The Prussian Government seems to have been fully aware of what was going on. It suffered the matter to ripen, and when the right moment had arrived promptly interfered, securing at one blow all the principal agents in the scheme. Baron HOLLE, the head of the conspiracy, who was arrested with several other gentleman of rank, managed to escape from prison a few hours afterward. One HERR EZECHIEL SIMON, the leading banker of Hanover, was taken into custody on the charge of concealing money, the property of King George, which it is suspected was destined for the furtherance of unlawful intents. HERR MEYER, another banker, had his offices searched on a similar charge, and some 40,000 thalers (left in his keeping by the ex-King) sequestered. If, as Prussian official papers assert, it is true that King George was privy to this ill-advised intrigue, his Queen, who is still staying at her chateau of Marienburg, near Heldesheim, will be probably requested to retire from the soil of her husband's former kingdom.

MEXICO.

No News of the Fall of Queretaro—The Treason and Execution of Gen. O'Haran—Rumors of Aid from the United States—Operations in Yucatan—Vera Cruz to be Surrendered when Queretaro is Taken.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Tuesday, May 28, 1867.

The *Diario de la Marina* publishes this morning quite a string of Imperial news, but the story regarding the cause of Gen. O'HARAN's execution by MARQUEZ seems the only probable one. The *Sonora*, which arrived this morning from Vera Cruz, brings no news regarding the taking or not taking of Queretaro. The *Diario* says:

One of these letters containing this news refers to the arrival at Vera Cruz of 'several respectable and truthful passengers' from the town of Tesinclan, and says that from the 12th to 14th of the current month the besieging forces of PORFIRIO DIAZ suffered a defeat which forced him to suspend entirely all hostile manifestations, and to fall back to a considerable distance, in order to combine for a fresh attack. This reverse (taking it as truthful) is said to have been caused principally by the execution of Gen. O'HARAN, which now appears to be an undisputed fact. According to the report, the occurrence took place as follows:

Gen. O'HARAN having excited the suspicions of Gen. MARQUEZ, the Lieutenant-General of the Empire, he ordered him to be watched, and a letter was intercepted which was addressed to O'HARAN by PORFIRIO DIAZ, divulging the most complete understanding between both. The letter adds that MARQUEZ ordered O'HARAN to his presence, presented him the letter of PORFIRIO DIAZ, and in his presence caused him to reply that he (DIAZ) could assault the city at three different points, which he pointed out, in the confidence that he would meet little resistance, if any.

PORFIRIO DIAZ received the answer through a spy, and attacked at the indicated place; but instead of being victorious, he was repulsed, having 5,000 men put *hors du combat*, and losing 37 pieces of artillery. Other letters speak of this affair in a similar manner, and add that DIAZ has requested Gen. BENARIDES to send him every good artillerist in his command. Another rumor states that JUAREZ was fortifying himself at Chiquihuite.

Until the 20th no news of the fall of Queretaro had been received at Vera Cruz, but the general opinion was that the Imperialists would be compelled to succumb, owing to the assistance received by the Libera's from the United States.

It is stated that certain sympathizers had spread the report in the besieged city that the Liberals had in their camp two Parrott guns, and they also said that an American vessel was discharging at Alvarado four mortars, four Parrott guns, twenty-four 24-pound cannon, and six hundred shells. I presume that this is part of the cargo of the steamer *McCullough*.

The Liberals were in possession of Sisal and nearly every other town on the Peninsula of Yucatan. Gen. SALAVAR ILLAREQUI was defending himself obstinately in Merida, having possession of the fort of San Benito, the palace and five squares, while the Liberals held the balance of the city. ILLAREQUI was throwing shot and shell into the city, without paying the slightest attention to the lives and property of his fellow-citizens.

The steamer *Sonora*, which arrived this morning, brings no later news from Mexico, no official confirmation of the fall of Queretaro having been received up to the 22d. The commander of the Imperial forces in the city would surrender Vera Cruz as soon as he received official confirmation of the fall of Queretaro. QUASIMODO.

Movements of the Congressional Excursion Party.

NORTH PLATTE, 300 MILES FROM OMAHA,
Monday, June 3.

Senator WADE and the Congressional party arrived here to-night. To-morrow they will visit one of the United States forts in the vicinity in company with Lieut.-Gen. SHERMAN. The weather is delightful, and all are enjoying themselves immensely. Being supplied with good rifles they kept up a continual fire all day at game that was found all along the track. Rails are laid over forty miles west of here, but owing to the high water in the Platte River no trains are being run. Stages still leave here for Denver.

LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, Tuesday, June 4.

The excursion party for the Union Pacific Railway, Eastern Division, arrived here this morning from St. Louis. The number of the party has been increased to about one hundred and fifty persons. Among the most prominent persons who joined the party at St. Louis, are Mayor THOMAS, Senator HENDERSON, Representatives PILE and NEWCOMB, Gen. HAZEN, Col. DAYTON, Col. BOGGS, Gen. DONALDSON, GEORGE D. HALL, CHARLES S. GREELY, GEORGE PARTRIDGE, A. J. SHIPLEY, Judge LOCKLAND, A. MIER, Hon. C. H. BRANSCOMB, several members of the Press, and a number of officers, both of the Missouri and Union Pacific Railroads.

After riding around the city and suburbs, and visiting Fort Leavenworth, the party will proceed to Lawrence, Kansas, where they will spend the night.

Affairs on the Plains—Indian Depredations.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, June 4.

Western dispatches say that the mail coach on the Smoky Hill route was fired into near "Big Timber," a few days ago, and again near Russell's Station. The former station was attacked for three nights in succession.

Gens. SMITH and CUSTER are at Fort Hayes with 1,300 cavalry. Three hundred men with their horses and outfits are said to have deserted during the past three weeks.

A regiment of colored infantry was *en route* to Fort Hayes.

An Omaha dispatch says that two hundred Pawnee scouts had an encounter with an unequal number of Sioux near the end of the Pacific Railroad, a few days since. Three Sioux were killed.

Gen. SHERMAN, after accompanying the excursionists to Fort McPherson, will join Gen. AUGUR in the field. Gen. AUGUR is understood to have sufficient cavalry to give protection to the railroad route and all the working parties.

The steamer *Miner*, which was reported as captured by the Indians, and the crew and passengers massacred, some time since, was met below Fort Rice May 16, all well. The steamer *Marcella* landed 100 stand of arms and a large quantity of ammunition at Yancton for the use of Dakotah Territory.

Reported Massacre of a Coach-load of Passengers by Indians.

OMAHA, Tuesday, June 4.

The Indians made a raid twenty miles west of Julesburgh, yesterday morning, and took twenty-five head of stock from parties on J. H. LACY's portion of the Union Pacific Grading. A variety of rumors are afloat to-day of a terrible massacre of a coach load of passengers on Sunday morning, between Julesburgh and Junction. The most trustworthy report is that received by the military authorities of this city, from which it seems that a coach was attacked near Fairview Station, which was lately burned. Two drivers were above the coach; one of them was killed near Kilbourne; the other was injured seriously, but escaped. The coach left Denver on the 28th. Three horses were taken, and a general rummaging of the coach took place. Gens. SHERMAN and AUGUR have arrived at the scene of these outrages. A general panic exists on the Plains.

MURDER AT ALBANY.

A Member of the Constitutional Convention Shot by a Late Cavalry General.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Tuesday, June 4.

An appalling tragedy has just occurred here. This evening, soon after the adjournment of the Convention, Mr. HISCOCK, of Syracuse, one of its prominent members, was murdered in the public room of Stanwix Hall, where he boarded. He was shot through the head by Gen. COLE, also of Syracuse, a distinguished cavalry officer during the war, and a brother of CORNELIUS COLE, U. S. Senator from California. There were several persons sitting around at the time. The shot was fired suddenly without any altercation. COLE immediately surrendered himself to the police, stating that he had shot HISCOCK because he had seduced his wife during his absence at the war, as he had recently learned.

The parties had been intimate friends. Mr. HISCOCK has been a member of Assembly for two years past, and at the late session was Chairman of the Judiciary Committee. He was a widower. He lived for a few minutes only after the shot was fired.

This terrible affair will interrupt the sitting of the Convention which will undoubtedly adjourn over till next week.

To the Associated Press.

ALBANY, Tuesday, June 4—9 P. M.

The man who shot Hon. L. HARRIS HISCOX is Gen. COLE, a lumber dealer of Syracuse, N. Y. About 8:30 o'clock, HISCOX was standing in the large reception room of the Hotel, near the clerk's desk, in his slippers. COLE who was sitting near by, rose, and approaching HISCOX made some remark which was not distinctly overheard by those near by, and immediately thereafter drew a small pistol, and presenting it at his head fired, the ball entering near the right eye. HISCOX fell back senseless, the wound bleeding profusely. He expired within thirty minutes after the shooting. COLE remarked that HISCOX had been his best friend, but that while he (COLE) was in the army, where he rose to the grade of General in the cavalry service, he had raped his wife, and added, "I have the evidence now in my pocket." He quietly awaited the coming of the police, and was conveyed to the Third District Station-house. A Coroner's jury is being impaneled, but it is not likely the inquest will be commenced until to-morrow. COLE is a tall, fine-looking man, as was HISCOX, who was, however, larger and heavier.

CORONER'S INQUEST.

The following is the testimony taken before the Coroner's jury in the case of the murder of L. H. HISCOX:

Moses Somers, sworn.—I reside in Syracuse, and knew deceased well; he was also a resident of Syracuse; he was about 40 years of age; he was a delegate to the Convention, and came from home yesterday; he has been boarding at Stanwix Hall; I also am boarding there; I saw him last in life between 8 and 8:30 o'clock this evening; he was leaning against a pillar in the reception-room, smoking a cigar, and conversing with Patrick Corbett and myself; Hiscock was leaning against a pillar looking toward Broadway, and I was looking toward Maiden-lane; we stood so near that our clothes touched; Mr. Corbett partially faced him and partially faced me; I first observed Gen. George W. Cole, whom I know very well, and who also lives in Syracuse; he approached us from the Maiden-lane entrance; when I first saw him he was 18 or 20 feet from us; he approached deliberately toward us when not more than twelve feet from us he raised his right hand; my impression is he drew his hand from his pocket; extending his arm, I thought he was going to shake hands with me; he continued to advance, lifting the arm higher until his hand was very near Mr. Hiscock's head, almost touching him; I then thought I saw a glimmering, and in the instant of anticipating mischief came the report of a pistol; Mr. Hiscock fell backward on the floor almost instantaneously; he made no exclamation; I instantly approached Mr. Cole, who had changed his position slightly; I saw then the pistol in his hand; took hold of his arm and he put the pistol into his pocket. I said, "My God, General, what does all this mean;" he replied rather incoherently, "He has dishonored my simple, innocent wife;" he repeated that or words to that purport several times, and said but little more; I said to him, General, you will have to be taken into custody; he said he knew that, and was entirely willing to go into custody; next an officer came, and with them I went to the station-house; he made no attempt to get away at any time; he wore a business coat with side pockets; I took two pistols from his pockets and left them at the station-house; one was a Darringer pistol, was warm, and had other evidence of having been recently used. On the way to the station-house I asked what this meant, when he said that this man had ravished his wife, had taken advantage of her when she was ill, and thought she was going to die, that she sent for him to draw her will, at which time he raised her up in bed, caressed her, and ravished her; he spoke of her as his simple, innocent wife; he spoke incoherently and sometimes in agony, saying he did the deed deliberately, but that it was not premeditated; I asked him why he had not sought the intervention of friends and arranged it in some other way; he replied that he had not intended to do it in this way; that he intended to go to Mr. Hiscock in his room and charge him with the iniquity, make him get down on his knees, and if he did not confess, to kill him; but that when he saw him he could not control his feelings; at times he cried, but was apparently frenzied, saying he knew he must die; he said he was on his way to Brooklyn with his wife; she is at the Delevan House now; he asked me to go to her to-night, explain the matter, and be kind to her; I have a letter written by him in the station-house, to his wife. He informs her that he has met the person who had so grossly wronged her; that his (COLE's) heart was on fire, and he was the instrument of making him (HISCOCK) atone for his crime as far as he could atone on earth. He addresses her as his darling MARY, and advises her to go to Brooklyn. Mr. COLE is not a drinking man, and was not, I think, under the influence of liquor. I don't think HISCOCK saw COLE before COLE fired.

Dr. J. D. Harens sworn: I reside in Albany; have examined the body of L. H. Hiscock, deceased; I found a wound under the right eye, which was probably produced by a pistol ball; probed the wound, but my probe could not reach the bullet, which probably passed upward and outward toward the left hemisphere of the brain; when I first saw deceased he was still alive; he was laid upon a table, soon after which his heart ceased to beat; where the ball entered the face there were particles in the skin.

Previous to the examination of Dr. HORENS, Mr. CORBETT stated that he did not see COLE when the pistol was fired, his back being to him, and that he could not add anything to his testimony.

The jury, after hearing the evidence, rendered the following verdict:

"That the said L. HARRIS HISCOCK came to his death by a wound from a shot from a pistol in the hand of GEORGE W. COLE, and fired by said COLE."

After the verdict Coroner GILLESPIE issued his warrant for the commitment of COLE on a charge of murder.

The following is a statement of the prisoner. The cause of the tragedy is thus:

I had a friend, L. H. HISCOCK. I thought him the best friend in the world. I have a wife and two children; she is as pure as snow, or was before he became acquainted with her in 1864. I was in the army, first as a private, and last as a Major-General. I was in the army five years during the war. In 1864 my wife was taken sick and expected to die, and sent for this lawyer to make her well, knowing him to be a friend of mine; while she was in bed he came and lifted her up and kissed her; all this time he expressed a world of friendship for me, and sympathy for her. After her recovery he came again. One evening he came, under the guise of business, when the family with whom she boarded (relatives of hers) were absent. When he started to leave she started to the door to bid him good night. He threw his arms around her and endeavored by all means in his power to have criminal intercourse with her, she remonstrating and praying him to desist, which he finally did, but not until after shamefully exposing her. She was still weak from the result of her sickness. He then went away, and she sank to the floor with shame and exhaustion fearful to make any alarm, as he had been there so frequently before, and false opinion might be formed; she was fearful also of the consequences if I should know it; he afterward called again, and expressed so much sorrow for his conduct that she did not make any opportunity to annoy her, but he never fully accomplished his purpose. All this time I as a husband felt that there was something wrong in regard to my wife, because she seldom smiled, and seemed broken-hearted during all these three years. Only a week ago last Monday he met me in the street, and asked me when I was going away again, which he had done at previous times, and therefore I noticed it; his guilty manner awoke the first suspicion in my mind as to my wife's virtue; upon that, after my return to New-York, I wrote to a friend asking him if he had ever seen any improprieties between Mr. Hiscock and my wife; he replied that he had seen suspicious circumstances; I immediately come home on Sunday morning last, and learned the above facts from the lips af my wife herself; when I found that he had betrayed the love of my wife, and defiled her person, and when I found her utter broken hearted and my home desolated, I felt distracted, and as if I should be obliged to kill her destroyer. At her solicitation, that I might avoid so great a calamity to her and her poor little children, instead of hunting him up at once, and shooting him, as I felt inclined, I waited until to-day, that I might become more calm. I came to Albany to-day from Syracuse with my wife, intending to take her to her sister's in Brooklyn, where she might have less opportunity to brood over her troubles, and then to return myself to Albany, where I learned Mr. HISCOCK was, force him at the mouth of a pistol on his knees to beg forgiveness for the great injury he had done me, and then to compel him to leave the country in ten days; I thought I had better have it off my mind, and I went over to his hotel, and when I saw him the fall of my poor heart-broken wife and the disgrace of my children rose up before me, and I could not restrain myself; I had not spoken to him; I thought I was calm; I could not speak; something was in my throat, and I could not say a word.

At the station-house, the prisoner, being required to hand over everything in his possession, he delivered his pistols &c., and declared positively that he had retained nothing, but on being searched there was found concealed upon him a long sharp bladed spring-back knife, from which, it is argued, he contemplated suicide. About midnight he was removed to the jail.

GEORGE W. COLE went into the army as Captain of Cavalry at the commencement of the war, served with distinction, and left service as Brigadier-General. He is a brother of CORNELIUS COLE, United States Senator from California. He also has a brother now acting as American Consul at Acapulco.

Mr. COLE has been engaged for some time past as detective in the United States Revenue service in New-York. His wife is connected with some of the most respectable families in this State.

Departure of Troops from Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Monday, June 3.

Brig.-Gen. H. S. BURTON, the Commandant of the Fortress and lately the custodian of JEFF. DAVIS, received orders on Saturday night to proceed to Charleston, S. C., taking with him Companies B and H, of the Fifth Artillery, and all his headquarters. These two companies number about 200 men. Company B is commanded by Capt. J. W. PIPER and Lieut. E. R. HILLS; Company H by Capt. GUNTHER and Brevet Capt. W. B. BECK. This morning Major HEAD, of the Twenty-ninth U.S. Infantry, in command of the military prison at Camp Hamilton, marched his Company (B) into the Fortress, and assumes its command as soon as Gen. BURTON leaves for Charleston. The garrison of the Fort will then consist of 335 men. Brevet Major T. P. McELRATH, Post Quartermaster and C. S., and Brevet Capt. G. V. WEIR, Regimental Adjutant and A. A. A. G., have received orders to accompany the commanding General.

More Municipal Officers Removed at Mobile.

MOBILE, Ala., Tuesday, June 4.

The following order was read by Mayor HORTON to the Board of Aldermen and Common Council, this morning:

HEADQUARTERS THIRD MILITARY DISTRICT,
ATLANTA, May 31, 1867.

SPECIAL ORDER No. 34.—In pursuance of the recommendation of Gen. SWAYNE, commanding the Military District of Alabama, touching the recent disturbances at Mobile, and for the reason therein stated, the offices of the City Tax Collector, City Treasurer, Board of Aldermen, and Common Council of the City of Mobile, are hereby vacated by the removal of the present incumbents.

The new appointees were inaugurated immediately after the promulgation of this order.

A Man Shot by a Faro-Dealer at Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Tuesday, June 4.

A Mr. OWENS, of Lexington, Ky., was shot and dangerously wounded by a Mr. WADDELL, a faro-dealer, in the bar-room of the Louisville Hotel, this morning. OWENS had lost a large amount of money in the bank, and threatened to kill WADDELL. When WADDELL saw OWENS he drew his pistol and fired. The ball entered the left eye, and was taken out his left cheek. WADDELL then gave himself up.

The Board of Trade have approved of the calling of a Convention at Cleveland on the 16th of July next, to adopt the cental system, and have resolved to send delegates.

New-Hampshire Legislative Caucus.

CONCORD, N. H., Tuesday, June 4.

At the Republican Legislative Caucus held this evening, Major-Gen. SIMEON G. GRIFFIN, of Keene, was nominated Speaker of the House, and CHARLES B. SHACKFORD, of Conway, Clerk.

In the Senatorial Caucus, WM. T. PARKER, of Merrimack, was nominated for President, and GEORGE R. FOWLER, of Concord, Clerk.

The Democrats nominated WM. C. STURCO, of Surnasse, for Speaker, and WARREN CLARK, of Henniker, Clerk.

The Removal of Gov. Wells by Gen. Sheridan.

NEW ORLEANS, Tuesday, June 4.

Gen. SHERIDAN's removal of Gov. WELLS is commented upon favorably by the Press, and appears to be regarded favorably by a majority of the people.

BAKER, the newly appointed Street Commissioner, is one of the Registers in the First District.

Racing on the Woodlawn Course at Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, Tuesday, June 4.

There was a very large attendance at the Woodlawn Course to-day. The first race, merchants' stake, for a purse of $1,500, two-mile heats, for four-year olds, was won by *Lee Paul*—time, 3:45; 3:40¼. In the first heat *Stonewall Jackson* came in second, *Merrill* third. In the second, *Merrill* came in second, *Stonewall Jackson* third. *Stonewall Jackson* was the favorite before the race.

The second race was unimportant.

The Coriell Murder—An Alleged Accomplice Committed to Jail.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., Tuesday, June 4.

An examination of MARY GILROY, one of the witnesses in the trial of BRIDGET DURGAN, for the murder of Mrs. CORIELL at New Market, was had before Justice NEVINS of this city this afternoon; and resulted in her being fully committed to the County Jail until the meeting of the Grand Jury in September next, upon the charge of being an accomplice in said murder. Several very damaging facts came out in the course of the examination, which did not on the trial of BRIDGET DURGAN.

Radical Republican Convention at Trenton, N. J.

TRENTON, N. J., Tuesday, June 4.

The Convention of the Radical Republicans was held in this city to-day. JAMES M. SCOVEL was chosen President, with a Vice-President from each county. Resolutions were adopted advocating the right of impartial suffrage, and discussing the point through all its reasonings. About half of the Convention were blacks.

A Policeman Murdered at Memphis.

MEMPHIS, Tuesday, June 4.

WALTER M. ROGERS, a policeman, was brutally murdered by TOM PREWITT this morning. PREWITT was drunk, and approached ROGERS, ordering him to get down on his knees and beg for mercy; on his refusing, PREWITT placed a pistol at his throat and fired, the ball coming out of the back of his head, killing him instantly. PREWITT was arrested and put in jail.

Removal of the Municipal Officers of Fayetteville, N. C.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Tuesday, June 4.

The Mayor and Commissioners of Fayetteville have been removed by the Commanding General and others appointed in their place.

Jeff. Davis, Mason and Gen. Early at a Wedding in Toronto.

TORONTO, C. W., Tuesday, June 4.

A fashionable wedding took place at St. James' Cathedral to-day. WM. HYDE, editor of the St. Louis *Republican*, was married to Miss BENSON, a Southern lady, who has resided here for some time. The Cathedral was densely crowded. JEFF. DAVIS, J. M. MASON, Gen. JUBAL EARLY, Col. DORSEY, and a host of other Southern celebrities were present. DAVIS on being recognized, was loudly cheered. The event created quite a sensation.

New Taxation Scheme in Cuba—Protests from Merchants.

HAVANA, Wednesday, May 29.

The new taxation scheme meets with some opposition from our merchants. The house of MEERT & Co. have protested against it, and it is understood that many other foreign houses are resolved to follow suit, and hundreds of the dealers intend to return their licenses.

Arrived from Boston, brig *Kumache*, in ballast.

Explosion and Loss of Life on the Michigan Southern Railroad.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Tuesday, June 4.

A locomotive at Huron, on the Detroit branch of the Michigan Southern Railroad, exploded her boiler to-day, killing BEWLEY, the engineer, another person, and badly scalding the fireman.

The Southern Famine.

Owing to the devastations of the late war, the terrible drought of last Summer, and the late destructive freshet, thousands of the people of Mississippi are reduced to the utmost extremities of want and suffering. The poor, hapless widows and orphans of the State are many of them in a perishing condition. A "Home" for these famishing widows and orphans has been established at Lauderdale Springs, and could be made to accommodate from twelve to fifteen hundred. The property is entirely paid for, and all contributions are devoted to the immediate relief of the sufferers. By a system of agricultural and mechanical operations, which it is designed to inaugurate so soon as the means at the disposal of the managers will justify the attempt, the Home will soon become self-sustaining, and the children, enabled to support themselves, secure a good education and acquire a useful trade, and being thus elevated in their social status, be qualified for usefulness in the world.

The Home contains at this time from five to six hundred, while hundreds more, with gaunt famine staring them in the face, are begging in their tears for admission. Mothers, sick and faint themselves from want and suffering, plead upon their knees that their loved children may be saved from death by starvation. Scenes of anguish that would touch every heart that can feel "another's woe," are witnessed daily at the Home.

Who will help to feed and clothe these helpless little ones? What is done for their relief must be done quickly. Shall we permit them to starve while we have the means of saving them? Forbid it humanity! forbid it religion! forbid it Heaven!

Food is more needed than anything else: at the same time the great number suddenly collected in the institution without any provision having been made, renders it important to obtain, as speedily as possible, any and all articles necessary to the comforts of a home. Among the things most needed at this time are clothing, bedding, furniture, medicines, and all farming and mechanical implements.

As much can be done to promote the objects of this deserving charity by donations of articles as by contributions of money, such donations may be sent to the rooms of the Ladies' Southern Relief Association, No. 328 Fourth-avenue, marked "Orphans' Home," with the name of the donor.

Mrs. LAURA REED, of Mississippi, a lady of the highest social position, is now in the City, at the New-York Hotel, soliciting contributions for this Home.

All those disposed to promote the objects proposed by this institution, by contributions of articles or money, may feel assured that all donations through Mrs. REED will be properly and promptly applied to the relief of the inmates of the "Home."

We cordially commend Mrs. REED, and the praiseworthy enterprise in which she is engaged, to the benevolent of our City.

Mrs. J. J. ROOSEVELT,
Mrs. S. P. LEES,
Mrs. A. S. SULLIVAN,
Mrs. J. K. GARRISON,
Mrs. CYRUS McCORMICK,
Mrs. ANDEW McKINLEY,
Mrs. JAMES BROOKS,
JOHN T. HOFFMAN,
S. L. M. BARLOW,
C. K. GARRISON,
HORACE GREELEY,
ARTHUR LEARY,
W. T. COLEMAN,
CHAS. M. CONNOLLY,
CHAS. O'CONNER,
RUFUS DEAN.

Note from Dr. J. C. Peters.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your report of my paper on HAHNEMANN and Homeopathy, I am made to say that I doubted whether the homeopathists had ever treated a case of pure cholera successfully. I said it was a point which was under discussion whether they had ever treated a case homeopathically, because they generally rely in the beginning of their treatment upon camphor, which has but little homeopathic relation to cholera, certainly not as much as elaterium. Cases of cholera recover under every variety of treatment, and even under no treatment at all. Thus, Dr. ANDREW CLARK, of the London Hospital, treated fifty-eight cases with colored sweetened water, and had twenty-eight recoveries, and on the hospital ship *Belleisle*, twenty-eight slight and nine severe cases were treated in a similar way with but few deaths.

There are other points which I would like to refer to, but I do not wish to discuss medical matters in a public journal. JOHN C. PETERS, M. D.

Distress in the West of Ireland.

From the London Morning Star. May 16.

Memorials received by Government during the last few days leave no longer doubt as to the sufferings now being experienced throughout the wild area of mountain and moorland, some sixty miles in length by thirty-five in width, known as Connemara. A Winter and Spring of extraordinary severity everywhere have been peculiary intense in the Irish Highlands, destroying nearly all promise of crops of every kind, whether for human or animal sustenance. Ominously startling features of the former famine are already re-appearing. Fever and nakedness, and the palsied look of hopelessness, accompany chronic hunger, as of old; while there is the terrible novelty of cattle diseases, which is so virulent that the despairing people seldom even skin the stricken beasts and sheep, but leave them unburied where they fall. The imminence of pestilence from this source is aggravated by the fact that the carcases of pigs dying from the murrain are being fed upon by the more destitute of the sufferers, for the price of the two local staples of food, namely, potatoes and Indian meal, is now much beyond what the ordinary miserable wages of the district would supply. But even such are no longer being earned. Employment there is virtually none. There is no scope for it, and no means of payment if there were, the few large landed proprietors having to go without their rents in great part, if not altogether. Emigration has been carried to its uttermost limits, and further exodus is impossible, for lack of the wherewithal to sustain it. Hence the memorialists pray that the Government will give directions for some public works, which would ere long be remunerative in themselves, and would much alleviate the pressure of the current visitation. Meanwhile private benevolence is earnestly solicited, and in proportion to its promptitude will be its efficacy. Pending the formation of committees of relief, subscriptions, however small, will be prudently administered if addressed to Rev. CANON P. McMANUS, either at Clifden, County Galway, or No. 3 Cannon-row, Parliament-street, Westminster. At the latter place will also be thankfully received any articles of new or worn apparel, for adults or children of either sex, blankets, linen, or small items suitable for raffles, bazaars, or other similar purposes.

A Protest Against the Tax on Emigration.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, May 31.

A good deal of interest is excited in respect to the matter of taxing emigration to this country, as is done in New-York, under color of law. A great emigration is now coming. Eighty-two thousand people have landed in New-York City this year, who have come to America to make their homes. The tax on this number amounts to $205,000.

First, this tax is larger per head than that levied at any other port. In New-Orleans and Baltimore the tax is only $1 50; in Boston only $1. But where it is common for the larger proportion of emigrants to land, New-York, the tax is $2 50. Who gets the extra dollar per head? Who is benefited by this tax on one great source of our wealth and greatness?

The entire principle is wrong. Let every restriction to emigration be removed. It would be a wise move for Missouri to offer a bounty of $2 to every industrious emigrant who can give evidence that he has, from this time forth, lived twelve months in the State, and has earned his living with his own hands.

The truth is that the plea made to defend this tax is without foundation in real justice or public interest. New-York sharpers and swindlers make enough out of the emigrants without this tax. Every emigrant pays dollars before he can get out of the City, even if he is not stripped and robbed. The New-York railroad lines should see it is for their interest to reduce or abolish the tax. This tide of emigrants leaves gold in New-York as it passes through, sufficient, one would think, to satisfy even New-Yorkers, without any tax at all. The emigrants landed in New-York since January have left not less than half a million dollars in the city, to say nothing of their railroad fare on departure.

We have half a Continent to settle and subdue, to say nothing of SEWARD's purchase of Walrussia. We have a tremendous tax and debt to pay, and we have vast areas of wheat fields to cultivate. We want population both to eat and to work. Every able-bodied emigrant who can earn his living, and $100 beside per annum, is worth to the State of Missouri $1,000. Is not a white man worth as much as a black man as a producer and consumer? We want the skilled labor of Europe to come to expand and develop our industries and help us build up our manufacturing interests. We want the agriculturalists of Europe to come to our fair fields, and obtain better fortunes for us and themselves by coming, and also to help us pay our debt and taxes. Therefore we are in favor of liberal measures and a generous policy.

MARTIN W. WILLIS,
General Agent State Board of Immigration.

PERSONAL.—Gen. GRANT and son and Colonel BADEAU arrived at West Point yesterday and are at COZZENS' Hotel.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION, THE JUDICIARY AND THE BAR.

"Justice! justice! accessible justice. Justice, not for the few, but for all; no longer nominal, but at length real justice."—*Jeremy Bentham.*

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

There are few grievances in society which are so generally felt as the delays, vexations and expenses of obtaining one's rights under the laws; for what with the growth of commercial activity, the constant shifting of real estate, the disposition of the property of relatives and friends after their deaths, and disposal of one's own, a person now need almost as well expect to do without bankers or merchants as to dispense with lawyers and courts.

And yet, universally as these evils extend, there are no grievances in society which the people usually bear so patiently as those arising from legal proceedings. This results partly from the fact, that the evil, however widespread, is felt but seldom by each individul, and a man released from litigation, dismisses the unpleasant recollection, resolving to avoid its recurrence. While a further and more general cause is the ignorance which regards these evils as incurable, and the system as *terra incognita* to be approached only with awe, an ignorance and prejudice carefully fostered by many of the profession, whose interests are bound up in a continuance of the evils.

But our own people differ in this latter respect from our ancestors, or our cousins across the water. We have already made innovations, and the middle-aged among us see that in some respects these innovations have been improvements—in others, failures. While our young men are American enough to question any system, and demand its reasons for existing.

That our present judicial and legal system is full of evils, no one can doubt; that it needs amendment, the people have decided that it will be amended, is one of the most hopeful signs for the future of republican institutions. As this is one of the most important subjects to be considered by the approaching Constitutional Convention, it deserves the fullest discussion, and this discussion can be valuable only upon the condition of a thorough comprehension of the evils requiring remedy. We, therefore, propose in this article, to consider these evils with their causes, thence proceeding to the remedies which appear necessary and within our reach.

First among these evils is the multiplicity of litigation. All men dread legal proceedings, and yet the number is vastly on the increase of those who find themselves under the necessity of engaging in a vexatious law suit, or sacrificing what appears to be their property or rights. Our Court calenders prove this, for they are so crowded that, despite our vast army of judicial officers, it is rarely possible to try a case without months, sometimes without years, of delay, while a very large number of the causes involve no matters of fact, but simply disputed questions of law.

One of the immediate causes of this increase of litigation, and also a distinct evil itself, is the uncertainty of the law. In a large proportion of the cases submitted for advice, instead of being able to say: "The law says thus—if your evidence conforms to your statements, such will be the decision of the Courts," even the best lawyer can only say, "Your case is just—I think you will succeed;" or, "there are decisions which support your side; your chance is good." The importance of this great defect can hardly be exaggerated. If a client were informed and satisfied that his defeat was certain, he would desist from litigation, saving time, money and temper—the last so important in affecting comfort and health.

Next are the delays of the law. These are traditional, and to an extent inherent in the nature of judicial proceedings, which to do equal justice to all, must often fall behind the expectations and desires of an anxious suitor. The defendant must be given time to prepare his defence, witnesses are sometimes necessarily absent; through extraordinary causes, business may sometimes accumulate more rapidly than it can be dispatched. But these unavoidable delays form but a small portion of the existing evil we refer to. In all the Courts, except the lowest, a case cannot reach its first trial, under several months at the shortest, while from postponements obtained on frivolous grounds, from careless or corrupt Judges, and the chicane of of unscrupulous lawyers, it is often years before a decision can be reached. But this first decision is but the beginning of evil. Owing to the uncertainty of the law and the inferior character of the Judges, neither party is satisfied with the decision, if important interests are involved. Hence the action in the lower courts is regarded but as a necessary formality for obtaining the decision of the Court of Appeals, and here the case will linger for at least five or six years, often for ten or twelve. Such an obstruction of justice is almost equivalent to its denial.

It is an evil, too, which falls the heaviest upon the necessitous suitor, forced into his legal remedies, not adopting them by choice. Last, though by no means the least of these evils, as unfortunate clients will testify, is the cost of legal proceedings. Too often can be repeated the words of the unfortunate represented in the great hall of the Concellaria, or chief Court of law, at Granada. A man is painted naked, with a large bundle of papers under his arm, and saying, "I, who won the suit, am now stripped to the skin; what, then, must be the fate of him who lost it?" It is unnecessary to enlarge upon this evil; it has been felt too keenly by every one engaged in legal proceediegs to be forgotten. It arises partly from the other evils above adverted to, for the lawyers alone profit by the delays, in increased cost and fee bills, and by the uncertainty of the law in increased business. Added to this are the enormous charges of the officials in every department: fees in Surrogate proceedings, for taking out letters of administration or guardianship, for proving wills, making inventories, &c., which almost eat up a small small estate; fees for searching titles in the Register's Office and recording papers in all offices. And one is not even consoled by the reflection that the money thus expended goes to lessen taxation, for it never finds its way into the public treasury, but goes to enrich the cormorants who prey upon the public. In fact, so enormous is the cost of legal proceedings that the expenses of a law suit often exceed the amount involved, and the poor man is as effectually robbed of justice as though the laws did not exist.

"The law rules the poor man,
And the rich man rules the law."

Such are the evils, what are the causes? An examination of this question is necessary, for without a correct understanding of the causes, the remedies cannot be found. The causes are three-fold, bad Judges, bad lawers, bad laws, an incompetent or corrupt judiciary, an incompetent bar, imperfect laws.

First, then as to the judiciary. The Judges of all our Courts are elected by the people for short terms of office; a method of obtaining a judiciary which contains every pernicious element except one, that they should be disqualified from reelection, and even this is secured by our democratic system of "rotation in office." The idea of choosing by partisanship, and, on the grounds of personal popularity, a class of men, whose fitness for their duties depends upon freedom from partisan feeling, and upon qualities which secure respect, but seldom popular favor, seems an extravagance too great even for democratic enthusiasm. It was urged, against the Constitution of the United States, that by its provisions, the judiciary was appointed, and not elective.

HAMILTON in the *Federalist*, spoke of this as showing to what shifts the opposition were reduced, when they began to draw upon their imaginations for such absurd objections. And yet in forty years after his death, his own State adopted the very scheme which seemed to him too ridiculous for argument.

The effect which such a judiciary has upon the administration of justice is easily seen, and a great part of the evils which we have pointed out are due to this cause alone.

Elective Judges introduce or continue uncertainty in the law. In order to have the law certain, so that one can tell what the decision of the Courts will be upon a certain state of facts, there must be uniformity of decisions, coupled with a knowledge of those decisions, and impartiality in the Judge. But neither of these is likely to be gained by our mode of selection. Such a knowledge of the law as an able Judge requires, joined with the ability to apply it, would give him a high position at the bar, and we are asked to believe that a man of eminent abilities will forego this career, with a large income derived from his practice, for a seat upon the bench, on a scanty pittance, to be withdrawn, honor, salary and all, after a few years, which are just long enough to break up his practice, and drive him again to the foot of the ladder. There exists, what perhaps is a still greater objection, applicable to all elective judiciaries, whatever may be the terms of office. Lawyers qualified to perform efficiently the duties of Judges are of a quiet, studious cast of mind, differing in every particular from the loud-mouthed demagogues who curry popular favor. Qualities of mind are needed, of which the people cannot judge.

Is it any cause of wonder that under such disadvantage able Judges are so rare, and that our reports are loaded down with contradictory decisions, bred from the ignorance of their authors! And even when able and virtuous Judges are elected their influence is seriously weakened, for a great part of the beneficial power of a Judge comes from his moral influence, and under the elective system this will be almost wanting; for however virtuous the successful candidate may be, he will be liable to suspicion from a considerable portion of the community, and will not possess the respect of the people, which is an indispensible condition of the proper administrations of justice. But fatal as is this system to the ability and usefulness of the judiciary, it is still more ruinous to its impartiality.

To expect impartiality from an elected Judge, at least in the exercise of discretionary powers is utterly absurd. That a man emerging from an exciting political canvass, or preparing himself for one in the future, can blindfold himself upon the bench, and deal out even handed justice too political friend and enemy alike, is asking too much from human nature. There are few men whose opinions are not greatly influenced, consciously or unconsciously by their feelings. Only the highest grades of intellect are exempt from this frailty of the mind, and we have shown that under the present system these cannot be won to the bench.

We are told that in the time of GRANVILLE if a suiter was dissatisfied with the decision of a Judge, he could challenge him to mortal combat, and his honor was obliged to maintain his judgment by sword and lance. We smile, and pity the unfortunate client who chanced to fall out with an opponent stronger than the Judge, or himself. But there is little difference between rendering a decision against one who will challenge you to mortal combat, and one who is powerful enough politically to deprive you of the position which alone keeps want from your door.

One of our Judges, openly declares that upon motions and the like, he looks out for his friends. A Judge lately defeated when a candidate for reelection, asked a prominent lawyer, instrumental in his defeat, the ground of his opposition. "You decided a heavy case against me," was the reply. A prominent lawyer remarked to the writer a few days ago, when commenting upon the extraordinary conduct of a Judge, "No man need expect to succeed at the Bar of New-York who is not a politician." The system which permits these things is utterly vicious. That it produces the uncertainty in the law of which we have spoken is a matter of course. With this uncertainty comes the multiplication of litigation. The same system produces the delays and great expenses of legal proceedings, for the benefit of the lawyers, who, to a great extent, control the nominations and elections.

If so great are the evils flowing from our elective judiciary, why should it not be changed? To this question no answer can be given save by ignorance or folly. It cannot even be urged that the system is consistent with the theories of representative government; all parties, sections and interests should be represented in law-making bodies; but where law is dispensed we want justice, not representation. The only scheme of which it forms a part is that which bears for its motto, "To the victors belong the spoils." A device bringing republican institutions into disrepute, and a practice hurrying them to ruin. In this instance at least the people seem desirous that it shall be abandoned; if this be brought about, it will be a triumph of virtues only second to those which rescued the Republic by force of arms. The question remains, what system shall take its place? To this we answer by sketching out the plan which seems the most fully to meet the wants and remedy the present evils.

We would continue the Court of Appeals at Albany with as full freedom of appeal as at present. Important questions are as often at stake in small cases as in large ones, and as much injury done by a denial of appeal. Such a denial is contrary to republican theories, in whose sight the poor man's ewe lamb is as important as the rich man's flocks. The imperfections of that Court can be remedied by other means.

The Court of Appeals should be composed of ten Judges, living at the capital, holding office during good behavior, on remunerative salaries. Five Judges should form a quorum, and sit constantly. The five, alternately relieved, would have time to decide the cases argued before them. A permanent Court thus organized, could do thrice the amount of work performed by the present unorganized kaleidoscopic body. The Judges should be appointed by the Governor, with the consent of the Senate, and vacancies would occur so seldom that partisanship would have little weight in the Court after the formation. As to the first appointments, a fair distribution of these among the best lawyers of either party can be arranged with the party in power, as has been done heretofore in similar cases.

Next comes the Supreme Court, which being nearer, and having original jurisdiction, has shown its imperfections in clearer light. Its defects are chiefly those of material, not organization. With men of different character, the Judges would in most districts be sufficient in number and after a short time the calendars would not be crowded.

These Judges should hold office during good behavior, with salaries adequate to their support. And we may remark here, that large salaries are not so necessary to secure able Judges, when the position is for life, as when dependent on popular favor.

They should be appointed by the Court of Appeals. To this there seems to be some objections, but none we think which would counterbalance the benefits.

There will be no body in the State so well acquainted with the true capacity and qualifications of the lawyers as the Court of Appeals, hearing arguments from all districts, and made up of the best judges from all sections; and no body will be so free from partisan influences, which is the great desideratum. Besides, the strongest influences will lead them to select competent appointees, since the quality of the decisions of the inferior courts will regulate the labors of the Court of Appeals itself.

As there will be but one or two positions in the State at all likely to tempt a Judge of the Court of Appeals from his position, and, as these are vacant but after after long intervals, the opportunities for appealing to unworthy motives in the selection of inferior Judges will be almost wanting. The good effects of a system approaching to this is seen in England, where the Chancellor fills vacancies in the judiciary, and the English bench is world renowned for its probity and learning.

As to giving the appointing power to the Governor or Legislature, it seems full of evils. The appointments will be many. There are now thirty-two Judges scattered over the State. No one man can be acquainted with the tenth part of the lawyers competent for the position, and the same argument applies here as to the elective system,—the persons whom the Governor will know will not generally be the ones best fitted for judicial duties. If he appoints by the advice of political friends, then partisanship, with all its train of evils, has full sway. The Governor holds office for two years, then often is lost to the public view. There will be no such feeling of responsibility attached to his appointments as to those of a permanent body of men sitting for life.

Of course most of these arguments do not apply to his appointing the Judges of the Court of Appeals; these will be few in number, and will be generally selected from Judges of the other Courts, or lawyers of great eminence.

A Court of this character would possess the confidence of the lawyers and public at large, appeals from its decisions would be comparatively rare. It would build up a consistent system of decisions and exert a great influence in reforming the bar.

Something should be done to prevent the evils of senility, although these would be unimportant with so large a number of Judges. It is to be hoped that no such ungrateful or unwise provision as the "sixty years" clause will be introduced. The working of which was to deprive the State of the able services of a Judge if he had his faculties unimpaired, or to turn him adrift like a disabled horse, if infirm; the legislature should have the power to retire a Judge after sixty-five on his salary, or a large portion of it.

With the principal Courts thus organized, the inferior Judges might safely be elected, except in the large cities like New York. For the city of New York a change might be made in the Supreme Court; and the Court of Common Pleas and the Superior Court be ablolished, as they only confuse proceedings and often obstruct justice. If the Judges of the Supreme Court in this City were increased in number, allowing three or five to hold general term, two at chambers, dividing the business according to its character, one confused, confusing system might be simplified.

With this system even if the inferior Judges were elected, appeal could be so speedy that little injury would be done.

But this defect in our judiciary is not the sole cause of the evils felt in the administration of justice. Much is due also to the incompetency of the bar.

Lawyers are officers of the Court; their position is a letter of recommendation, a certificate of character and ability. To them vast interests are intrusted; in them great confidence must be reposed, and yet in the hurry and whirl of business men cannot guage their capacity, must often take them upon trust. When, therefore, they are incompetent and cannot advise their clients aright, do not know the law and involve in litigation those who only desire to do justice and have justice done to them, they do an immense amount of mischief in multiplying litigation. This is upon the assumption that they are honest. If corrupt, the evil that they do in delaying causes for increase of costs, in practising chicane and fraud is incalculable.

It is absurd to answer that clients should go to honest, able lawyers. Suppose a man who thinks he has a good cause of action against another desires to employ a lawyer and retains some eminent counsel. Unless the case involves a large amount of money he will find that his lawyer's bill eats up his judgment if obtained, and that after all the work is done by some subordinate in the office. His next case he will take to some less eminent man, and here it is a mere chance whether he encounters a lawyer who has obtained practice from his ability and integrity, or some ignorant practitioner who has built up a clientage from his large circle of friends, political importance or trickiness in the profession.

How common the latter class are every one acquainted with the profession can testify, men who obtain a vast amount of business, and succeed pecuniarily, without knowledge of the law or the possession of a single quality of a sound jurist.

It is no wonder that with so many of these men, the profession is lowered in the eyes of the public. But their evil influence is not limited to their own clients; they injure every member of the community who becomes involved in litigation. Their causeless actions clog the calendars and delay justice to those who need it. They advise their clients to go to law, without a shadow of success, and throw upon their opponent, however wise may be his lawyer, the expense of a long, tedious lawsuit.

And lastly, they avert a pernicious effect upon the Judiciary in permitting it to be corrupt and incompeten. Under the public opinion of an able bar, an incompetent Judge cannot hold his place, and a corrupt Judge dare not be dishonest. In fact such men can rarely be elected. More rarely can they be appointed, for the bar to a great extent controls the judicial elections or appointments. And now as to the remedy.

The only method of obtaining an able bar. is by stringency of condition of admission.

"He who is not a good lawyer before he comes to the bar will never be a good one after it," said Lord CAMPBELL with great truth.

We are sometimes told that however lax may be the conditions of admittance, the poor lawyers are ultimately weeded out, but, in the first place this is often untrue, while the evils which we have adverted to all show them in the process of "weeding out."

There should be two prerequisites of admission to practice, the one to guard against laxity in the enforcement of the other. A study of a certain length of time should be demanded, for the law requires time—no native genius can conquer it without long labors. But time alone will not suffice—a stringent examination should be required. And this should be conducted in all cases by the Judges themselves. A committee of lawyers, such as customarily examine students, have too many counter influences at work to be strict and impartial; the students and sons of friends and clients come before them, there are always people to be propitiated or offended. The Judges, independent of their position, should perform this important duty, and every interest will unite to make them strict in admitting the men who are to practice before themselves, and whose fitness will render their future labors agreeable or onerous. As far as the mills at Albany and elsewhere, which, under the name of law schools, admit incompetents to practice, this evil should be summarily disposed of.

D. C.

LOUISIANA.

Removal of Gov. Wells and Appointment of Thomas J. Durant as Governor of Louisiana—The Levee Commissioners and Gen. Sheridan's Reason's for Removing Them.

On Monday, Major-Gen. SHERIDAN, commanding the Fifth Military District, removed I. MADISON WELLS, Governor of Louisiana, and appointed the well-known Unionist THOMAS J. DURANT in his place. The order is as follows:

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT,
NEW-ORLEANS, June 3, 1867.

SPECIAL ORDERS NO. 50.—His Excellency, the Governor of Louisiana, I. MADISON WELLS, having made himself an impediment to the faithful execution of the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, by directly and indirectly impeding the General in command in the faithful execution of the law, is hereby removed from the office of Governor of Louisiana, and Mr. THOMAS J. DURANT appointed thereto. Mr. DURANT will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

By command of P. H. SHERIDAN.
GEORGE L. HOOD, Assistant Adjutant-General.

At the same time Gen. SHERIDAN issued orders removing the Street Commissioner, and appointing WM. BAKER in his place. The cause of the removal was neglect of duty, and the uncleanly condition of the city.

Some time ago Gen. SHERIDAN deposed the two rival boards of Levee Commissioners, one of which had been appointed by Gov. WELLS, and the other by a secession Legislature. The Governor thereupon obtained from the President and Secretary of War an order requiring Gen. SHERIDAN to withhold the execution of his order regarding the Commissioners. This order was as follows:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, June 3, 1867.

Major-General P. H. Sheridan, New-Orleans:

Application having been made to the President of the United States, by the Governor of Louisiana and others, for revocation of your order removing the Board of Levee Commissioners, and that the State authorities be permitted to proceed in the execution of the State laws, the President directs that all further proceedings be suspended until further instructions. You will please report the facts in relation to your order, with the reasons for giving it.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

Gen. SHERIDAN, in reply to the Secretary of War, gives his reasons for removing the Levee Commissioners. He says the Louisiana Legislature last Winter passed an act continuing the old Levee Board in office, so that $4,000,000 appropriated might be disbursed by a board of rebellious antecedents, and adds:

"After the adjournment the Governor appointed a board of his own, in violation of this act, and made the acknowledgment to Gen. SHERIDAN that his object was to disburse the money in the interest of his own party by securing for it votes at the time of election. The old board refused to turn over its papers to the new board, and appealed to Gen. SHERIDAN to sustain it, which he would not do, as the question would then have gone to the Courts and have taken a year to decide. The State was then overflowed and poor people suffering. To abate this trouble and afford immediate relief, which the honest disbursement of four millions would give, an order dissolving both Boards was issued."

Of Gov. WELLS the General says:

"I say now unequivocally that Gov. WELLS is a political trickster and a disunionist. I have seen him myself, when I first came to this command, turn out all the Union men who supported the Government, and put in their stead rebel soldiers, some of whom had not doffed the gray uniform. I have seen him again, during the July riot of 1866, skulk away where I could not find him to give him a guard, instead of coming out as a manly representative of the State and joining those who were desirous of preserving the peace. I have watched him since, and his conduct has been as sinuous as the mark left in the dust by the movement of a snake. I say again that he is dishonest, and dishonesty is more than must be expected of me."

DOMESTIC ITEMS.

A fireworks manufactory in San Francisco blew up on the morning of May 6, destroying much property, but fortunately doing very little personal injury. One of the workmen was filling rocket cases, and was ramming the "composition" home, when it took fire. He tried to get out of the rear door with the burning material, but the erratic messengers shot into a lot of fireworks of every description, and though the man escaped with a burned wrist, the building, a one-story frame, was quickly riddled and torn up by rockets, torpedoes and other pyrotechnical articles. One of the rockets shot away and plunged into a barn. The combustible materials instantly ignited, and the barn, with all of its contents, consisting of grain and hay, was destroyed. JAMES WARD, of the Police force, was badly cut in the face at this fire by a blow from an ax thrown by some careless person.

On Saturday morning last the dwelling-house of Mr. WILLIAM SMITH, of New-Townsend, Mass., took fire. Mr. SMITH succeeded in removing his wife and children in safety, but Mrs. SMITH insisted on returning for some clothing. She was gone but a few minutes when her husband went after her. The house was densely filled with smoke, and he crawled into a room on his hands, but could not find his wife, and was at last obliged to leave the house to save his life, and abandon his wife to her fate. Her remains were subsequently recovered burned to a cinder. It is supposed that Mrs. SMITH, on entering the house, went to a closet to save some clothing, and either her clothes took fire or she was suffocated by smoke.

The *Mississippian*, one of the oldest and for a long period the leading paper in Mississippi, has ceased to exist. Col. E. M. YERGER announces that he is hereafter to be associated with Mr. SWORDS, of the Vicksburgh *Herald*.

The annual session of the Grand Lodge of Good Templers of Pennsylvania, will be held at Allegheny City, on the 13th of June. The order embraces three hundred lodges, scattered throughout every county in the Commonwealth. The order exists in every State but five, and in all the British Provinces, and the membership in America is upward of one million all pledged to total abstinence.

The Charleston (S. C.) *Courier* says that there now lives on the plantation of Hon. CHARLES MACBETH, in St. John's Berkeley a venerable man, a native of Africa, who was an adult and the joyous husband of three wives previous to his removal to this country. His recollections of his native land are very distinct, and among other things he describes the Gorilla very correctly, and in perfect accord with M. CHAILLU's account.

A young man, whose name was published as one of the rebel soldiers killed on the sanguinary field of Stone River, and whose funeral sermon was preached about a year ago, suddenly appeared to his friends at the old homestead, near Nashville, Tenn., a day or two since, just arriving in time to claim his share of the estate, which was to be divided among heirs in a few days. He had been in California.

The citizens of New-Mexico are interesting themselves in the subject of railroads. A large meeting was held at Albuquerque May 11, and it was resolved to secure, if possible, a connection with the Union Pacific Eastern Division. Surveying parties were to be selected and commissioners appointed to publish an address, showing the resources of New-Mexico.

The quantity of coal sent from Pittsburgh, Penn., to Southern ports last month was six millions six hundred and fifty-six thousand bushels. To do this business five hundred and seventy-six boats and barges were required. This is the largest shipment ever made in one month.

Recent reports from Alabama represent that in a large portion of the State the wheat crop is unusually promising, and in the counties of Lee, Coosa, Elmore, Macon, Tallapoosa, Randolph and Chambers, the yield is expected to be larger than it has been for many years past.

Mayor LOFLAND, of Memphis, Tenn., at a meeting of the City Council, May 28, stated that there would be $600,000 in taxes due on the 1st of July, and if the tax-payers would only come forward promptly, the city would be able to pay all its debts, and have something over.

A number of puddlers have recently arrived at Pittsburgh, Penn., from Europe, to work in the rolling mills. An agent, it seems, was sent to Europe during the lock-out, for the purpose of securing puddlers, and this is the first installment.

The citizens of Arlington, Mass., propose to celebrate the 17th of June by a public dinner, with addresses from Gov. BULLOCK, R. H. DANA, Jr., and others.

The Grand Lodge of Good Templars of North America, which was in session in Detroit last week, adjourned to meet at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., next year, May 28.

The city police of Selma, Ala., was reorganized by the new municipal officers on the 29th ult., and now consists of six whites and four colored men.

At a fair in Memphis, Tenn., a $500 Kentucky horse is to be voted to the most popular soldier of FORREST's command.

The Huntingdon (Ind.) *Herald* announces the discovery of gold in the vicinity of that town.

Over $60,000 has been paid in Memphis for drayage on cotton during the season.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

American Steamships and the Mails for Europe.

At a meeting of the passengers on board the steamship *Fulton*, held May 20, 1867, on motion of Col. WM. H. SWIFT PAUL S. FORBES, Esq., of New-York, was called to the chair, and Dr. R. H. TOWNSEND, of Philadelphia, appointed Secretary. Hon. HORATO KING, of Washington city, presented the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, It is a fact which ought to be remembered that when the United States mails were first sent to England by American steamships, the British Government, instead of receiving and accounting for them as regular mails under the international Postal Treaty then about going into operation, treated the same as private ship letters, thus discriminating against American and in favor of British steamships, and it was not until Congress passed an act enabling the United States Post-office Department to institute measures of retaliation that this unjust discrimination was discontinued; and

Whereas, It is a fact not to be forgotten that when the United States Government, wearied of the enormous subsidy to the Collins steam-ships, proposed to administer a death blow to the policy of granting exorbitant subsidies to steamships conveying the mails between the United States and Great Britain, thus opening the only practicable way to a reduction of the postage between the United States and the European countries, as well as placing the American on an equal footing with British steamship interests, the New-York and Havre Steamship Company promptly and cheerfully acceded to the desire and offer of the United States Government by agreeing to convey the mails for the United States inland and sea postage thereon; and

Whereas, It is a well-known fact that during the late rebellion, the ships of this company were driven from their line and from this service by rebel cruisers built by British capital, and manned by British seamen. Therefore be it

Resolved, That it is with deep regret we are informed that the great British and Continental mails dispatched from New-York on the very day of our sailing by this ship, the *Fulton*, were sent by the *City of Paris*, a British vessel, thus contributing from $10,000 to $15,000 toward sustaining the British steam marine at the expense, and to the discouragement of this, the only American line of steamships to Europe, now struggling to regain its well-earned and proper position in the postal service of the United States Government.

Resolved, That sound policy dictates that the United States Post-office Department, in dispatching the mails for Europe, should give the preference to American over foreign steamship lines.

Resolved, That while the *Fulton* is both in her hull and engines a noble specimen of the skill and ability of American mechanics, we consider her in respect to her officers, efficiency and safety, the peer of any of the steamers which cross the Atlantic.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the President and Secretary, and that the papers in the United States friendly to the object of these resolutions be requested to publish them.

PAUL S. FORBES, Chairman.
R. F. TOWNSEND, Secretary.

Vital Statistics.

Dr. HARRIS, Registrar of Vital Statistics, sent his usual weekly letter yesterday to the Board of Health. Its contents are as follows:

"In the week that ended June 1 there were 393 deaths in New-York, including 70 in public institutions, and of which 42 were inmates of the island hospitals. There were 157 deaths in Brooklyn, inclusive of 16 in Kings County asylums, &c. Zymotic diseases caused 81 deaths, or 25 per cent. of the total mortality during the week in New-York; while in Brooklyn this class of infections killed 35 persons, or 2,432 per cent. of the total.

In the first year of infancy there were 106 deaths, or 26.27 of the total mortality in New-York; in Brooklyn there were 41 such infantile deaths, or 26.11 per cent. of the total. The mortality in children under five years old, was equal to 46.56 per cent. of all deaths in New-York, and to 49 per cent. of all in Brooklyn.

The temperature was warm, the mean of the thermometer being 67° Farinheite; the highest point being 82° and the lowest at night, by self-registering thermemeter, being 56°. The average humidity was 59, total saturation being regarded as 100. The weather was several degrees cooler and dryer than in the corresponding week last year.

Measles and scarlatina killed 30 children in New-York and 17 in Brooklyn; typhus and typhoid fevers destroyed 10 persons, and the diarrhoeal disorders destroyed 18 in the two cities.

Remarkably healthy as the City was last week, the fatal diseases were as usual very unequally distributed. For example, there was one death in every 1,173 of the inhabitants of the First, Fourth and Sixth Wards, exclusive of recent migrants; while in the Fifteenth, Eighteenth and Twenty-first Wards there was only one death in 3,389 people residing there. But in the ward last n med we find that the demarkation between the healthy and the unhealthful neighborhoods is so strongly marked that it teaches the same sanitary lesson which we always find in the comparison of the cleanly with the filthy wards down town; thus, in the Twenty-first Ward there were eight deaths out of hospitals last week; but in the entire district, embracing the seventy populous blocks west of the Third-avenue, there was only one death; while in the narrow belt embracing twenty-eight blocks east of Third-avenue, extending from East Thirty-fourth-street to East Fortieth-street, there were seven deaths; and in that filthy locality we find one death by cholera, (a woman, fourteen hours sick and six hours in collapse,) one death by spotted or malignant septic fever, (a young man on a barge laden with decayed potatoes, twenty hours sick,) and, lastly, acute pneumonia and phlegmonous erysipelas, which the attending physicians justly certify was endemic in consequence of overflowing filth within the premises. The efficient manner in which the localizing causes of such diseases have been attacked in that region promises their speedy extermination."

Another St. Patrick's Day Rioter Arrested.

At an early hour yesterday morning, Roundsman RIGGS and Officer GIBB, of the Forty-first (Brooklyn) Precinct Police, arrested WILLIAM NEWMAN at his workshop, on the corner of Smith and Atlantic streets, in Brooklyn, on the charge of being engaged in the riot on St. Patrick's Day. It appears that the prisoner was a marshal in the procession which moved through our streets on that day, and was very conspicuous in his disorderly conduct on that disgraceful occasion. It will be remembered that the main struggle took place on the corner of Grand and Pitt streets, and NEWMAN was seen in the thickest of the fight, with upraised sabre, dealing frequent and heavy blows with the weapon upon the devoted heads of the Police, who were engaged in quelling the disturbance and preserving the public peace.

The same day that the riot took place vigorous search was made by the Police for this man NEWMAN, but he succeeded in eluding their vigilance and escaped from the city, remaining away from his business from that time until Saturday last, when he ventured back in the vain hope that pursuit had slackened and the scent was faint. Immediately after his arrest, at which he seemed completely dumbfoundered, NEWMAN was escorted to the Central Police Office, No. 300 Mulberry-street, and arraigned by the officer in charge, Inspector DILKS. Those policemen who had been wounded in the affray on St. Patrick's day were summoned to headquarters and confronted with the prisoner, but they failed to positively identify him as one of their assailants. A man and a woman who witnessed the affray from their windows stated, however, that he was one of the Deputy Marshals who had used his sabre upon the Police; so the Inspector ordered him to be locked up to await further developments. William Conner, the prisoner's employer, called at Police Headquarters and expressed a wish to give bail for prisoner's appearance on trial, but this was of course impossible at the present stage of the proceedings.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

A MARVELOUS INVENTION.—The Sampson Scale Company, which has just been organized, and has established its factories at Yonkers and its warerooms at No. 240 Broadway, produces a scale which excites the admiration of all who see it on account of its wonderful ingenuity and simple mechanism. It is curious to notice its sensitiveness and accuracy in weighing on the same platform any article from two ounces to ten tons, or even a greater weight—there being no limit to the capacity of the scale—as the principle of construction can be carried out to ascertain with perfect accuracy the weight of the *Great Eastern* as easily as to find out the weight of a bale of hay. These scales of the Sampson Company have been introduced only about seven years, but they have already taken eight premiums of the first class at the Fair of the American Institute and at other exhibitions of mechanical inventions. Some of the scales are in use on the canals, and from the certificates of the engineers, weighmasters and others, appear to give perfect satisfaction. When a canal-boat with its load, which weighed in the aggregate 335,000 pounds, was placed on the scales, the removal of a few pounds of the cargo was readily detected. A scale weighing ten tons was affected by a two-ounce weight. The inventors claim that the Sampson scale in accuracy, sensitiveness of balance, facility of weighing, exactness of adjustment, durability, cheapness and simplicity of construction, adaptability to location and compactness, possesses peculiar advantages. From the experiments which were made yesterday at the salesrooms in Broadway, these claims do not appear to be exaggerated. The stock of the new Company is mainly owned in this City and Chicago.

CORONERS' CASES.—An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner WILDEY at No. 6 College-place, over the body of JOHN G. TIMPEN, aged three years, whose death was the result of injuries received on Monday by falling down the hatchway from one floor to another. The deceased sustained a fracture of the skull, and also had his arms broken. A verdict of accidental death was rendered....The same Coroner held another inquest yesterday over the body of an unknown man, which was found floating in the North River, near the foot of One Hundred and Second-street, being greatly decomposed from lying in the water for several months. Deceased was about 40 years of age, and is supposed to have been a canal boatman. A verdict of "found drowned" was rendered by the jury. A full description of the clothing of deceased will be found in the Coroner's official notice on the fifth page of the TIMES....OWEN SHEHAN, a native of Ireland, 28 years of age and a laborer, was so severely injured yesterday morning by being struck on the head with a plank falling from the scaffold erected at the new Church, corner of Thirty-fourth-street and Fourth-avenue, that death ensued a few minutes after his arrival at Bellevue. Coroner WILDEY will hold an inquest to-day....At noon yesterday HENRY GERLOCH, 17 months of age, whose parents reside at No. 506 East Twelfth-street, was accidentally drowned by falling headfirst into a pail of water which stood in the passage way. Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest, when a verdict in accordance with the facts was rendered.

MINOR ITEMS.—CHARLES A. SKELL, of No. 114 Fourth-street, fell through the hatchway No. 71 Maiden-lane, and was severely injured. He was removed to the New-York Hospital....The residence of Mr. J. R. GOLDSMITH, No. 5 Varick-place, was entered by burglars during Monday night, who adroitly carried off a carpet valued at $87, and a valuable gold watch. The Police have not made any arrests.... JOHN JEFFERS, of No. 119 Bank-street, was knocked down and run over yesterday morning, by car No. 28, of the Belt Line, on the corner of King and West streets, and had one of his feet badly crushed....At 5 o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out on the third floor of No. 31 Platt-street, occupied by JAMES O. MORSE, gas-pipe manufacturer, resulting in a damage of $50....About 11 o'clock on Monday night the steamtug *Restless* ran into the schooner *Genius*, laden with railroad iron, while off New-Brighton, S. I., when the latter vessel was instantly sunk. No lives were lost. The tug escaped with slight damage. ....On Monday night a horse ran away in Greenwich-street, and the wagon collided with and shattered the lamppost letter-box corner of Vestry-street. The Police took the letters to the Post-office.

SAILING OF THE NONPAREIL.—The life-saving raft *Nonpareil* sailed from the Battery yesterday afternoon, according to appointment, for Havre *via* Southampton. A large crowd of people collected on the Battery, to witness the departure of the little craft, and many speculations were indulged as to the probabilities of her reaching her destination. She is certainly the queerest looking floating apparatus that has yet attempted to cross the Atlantic, and at first glance it would hardly seem possible for her to reach Sandy Hook without capsizing, but she cannot sink, and if her crew can manage to retain their footing while she bobs up and down with the waves, and don't get swept overboard, there appears to be no reason why they may not reach the other side in safety. Capt. MIKES and his men, MILLER and LAWSON, entertain no doubts of the success or the voyage, and they set sail from the Battery with the hearty cheers and good wishes of the crowd that assembled to witness their departure.

THIRD BRIGADE FIELD DAY.—This brigade, commanded by Gen. J. M. VARIAN, according to notice already given, will make its first parade this season on Wednesday, the 5th inst. Line will be formed in Tompkins-square, at 2 o'clock P. M., immediately after which a review will be given to Major-Gen. SHALER. After the drill, which will comprise a number of movements adapted to the size of the square, the brigade will parade through Eighth-street, Fourth-avenue, Bowery, Broome-street and Broadway to Fourteenth-street, when it will be dismissed. Visitors will be admitted to Tompkins-square, without tickets, at the gate corner Seventh-street and Avenue A, and carriages at the gate fronting Eighth-street on Avenue A.

MEETING OF THE GRAND LODGE OF FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.—The Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons met yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock, at Irving Hall. The spacious room was filled to its utmost capacity by members of the order, none others being admitted. After music by the Seventy-first Regiment Band, and a choir of the members of St. Cecile Lodge, R. W. Grand Chaplain SCHOONMAKER offered prayer. The assemblage then sang the opening ode to the tune of "Old Hundred," with powerful effect. The M. W. Grand Master, M. W. ROBERT D. HOLMES, then formally opened the Grand Lodge, after which he proceeded to deliver his annual address. Although lengthy it was full of interest, and was listened to attentively. A recess was then taken until this afternoon at 2 o'clock.

INTERESTING TO TRAVELERS.—Travelers journeying to New-Orleans by sea are informed that the Belize Telegraph Line is working regularly between the Southwest Pass and New-Orleans, and that parties desiring to notify friends of their arrival, may telegraph direct from the Belize by sending their dispatches ashore in the Associated Press news boat, which boards every vessel at Pilot Town.

THE PLANS FOR THE NEW POST-OFFICE.—We are informed that the plans for the new Post-office will be exhibited on Thursday, Friday and Saturday next only to those specially invited. The wording of the resolutions adopted by the Commission would lead the public to suppose that no invitations were necessary on those days.

RUTGERS FEMALE COLLEGE.—The announcement that the Commencement exercises of this Institution would be held at 3 o'clock on Wednesday was erroneous. We are requested to say that Thursday at that hour the Commencement will take place at the Broadway Tabernacle, corner of Thirty-fourth-street.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Leonard, P. J., and Barnard and Clerke, J. J.—Preferred Causes.

Nos.
5—Sarsfield vs. Healy.
9—Kerr vs. Mansfield, exrs.

Enumerated Motions.

15—East River Bank vs. Butterworth.
20—Otter vs. Brevoort Petroleum Company.
287—Tobias vs Hincken.
21—Lambert vs. Gilbert.
22—Alexander vs. the Sun Mutual Insurance Co.
23—The Mayor vs. Hoppock.
24—Butler vs. Tucker.
286—Mullin vs. Hincken.
25—Overton vs. the Long Island R. R. Co.
26—Barclay vs. the Second-av. R. R. Co.
27—Oliphant vs. the Atlantic Nav. Co.
38—Greenleaf vs. Mumford.
39—Hope vs. Lawrence.
40 Hoppock vs. Platt.
41—Rodriguez vs. Isaacs.
42—Penman vs. Slocum.
43—Litchfield vs. Irwin.
44—Banks vs. Barbour.
45—Crow vs. Kennedy.
46—Pelton vs. Prescott.
47—Ferguson vs. Fritz.
49—Marcus vs. Jaudon.
50—Lunt, &c. vs Importers' and Traders' Bank.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.

Held by Miller, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.
1297—Manvel vs. Holdredge.
247—Snedicker vs. Lynch, Sheriff, &c.
1081—Crooker, Adm'r, vs. The Long Island R. R. Co.
851—Tucker vs. The Long Island R. R. Co.
852—Tucker vs. Same.
1383—Gilbert vs. Maitland.
989—McDonald vs. N. Y. Life Ins. Co.
1329—De Leyer vs. Pike et al.
641—Dufais vs. Andrews et al.
245—Rosenthal vs. Lynch.
1693—Sergeant et al. vs. Burrows et al.
235—Wright vs. Lynch, Sheriff, &c.
241—Devillard vs. Sabiliski.
1373—Mills et al. vs. Manly, &c.
249—The Irving Bank vs. Dubois.
721—McClellan, &c., vs. Buchannan, et al.
723—Boyd vs. Merritt.
611—Dowdall, et al. vs. Matthews, et al.
775—Kent, et al. vs. Williams, et al.
1299—Robinson vs. The International Life Assurance Society of London.

Part II—Held by Miller, J.—Court opens at 10 o'clock A. M., in the Marble Building.

Nos.
130—Roe et al. vs. Allaire, exec'x.
256—Hartley vs. James et al.
1148—De Witt vs. Sullivan.
610—Graniss, assignee, vs. Kelly, Sheriff.
[illegible]—Carew vs. Kelly, Sheriff.
1276—Brewer et al. vs. Fisher et al.
798—Drew vs. Dam.
1062—Godard vs. Cunard.
1082—Fills, ex'x, &c., vs. Jones.
300—Low et al. vs. Hall et al.
556—Perkins et al. vs. McDavitt.
1684—Russ, by his guardian, vs. The Broadway & 7th-av. R. R. Co.
1068—Brown vs. Frecha.
926—Peck and another vs. Bailey and another.
1006—Phillip vs. Dandius.
463—Ballatine vs. Henry.
541—Kiensted vs. Clerke et al.
302—Lynch vs. Hiller.
696—The Nat. N. Y. Co. Bank vs. Jones et al.
1320—Leake vs. The Bleecker-st. and Fulton Ferry R. R. Co.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held in the New Marble Building.

Demurrers.

Nos.
12—Barnes vs. Sibell.
23—Stewart vs. Drew.
25—Mott vs. Carpenter.
26—Meyer vs. Bennett.
28—Rowland vs. Crocker.
29—The Same vs. Mingesheimer.
30—The Same vs. Blossom.
31—The Same vs. C. L. Simpson.
32—The Same vs. Isabella Simpson.
33—The Same vs. L. H. Simpson.
34—The Same vs. V. Simpson.
35—The Same vs. Lissack H. Simpson.
36—Tappen vs. Powers et al.
37—Jausen vs. Ward.
38—Butler vs. Tappen et al.
39—Blind Mechanics Association vs. The Mayor, &c.
40—Osgood vs. Amidon et al.
41—Brainerd vs. Benson et al.
43—Phippe vs. Arnold.
44— —— vs. ——.
45— —— vs. ——.
46— —— vs. ——.
47— —— vs. ——.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Ingraham, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Calender called at 12 o'clock.

Nos.
4—Edmiston vs. Gordon.
28—Townsend vs. Peck.
41—Gilbert vs. Armstrong.
81—Richardson vs. Fowles.
148—Newberg vs. Strelitz.
155—Donnelly vs Grace.
160—First National Bank, &c., vs. Johnson.

The call commences at No. 162—Gentle vs. Orme.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part II—Held by Jones, J.

Nos.
3016—Hyams et al vs. Seligman et al.
1964—Goodridge et al. vs. The National Fire Ins. Co.
3196—Gilbeaux vs. N. Y. & Harlem Railroad.
3236—Leyon vs. Sherman.
3070—Curry vs. The Mayor, &c.
3074—Wilmar vs. Schall et al.
1774—Jaffray et al. vs. Ramage et al.
3224—Weeks vs. Moody et al.
306—Massan vs. The Mayor, &c.
3046—Tinson vs. Welch.
3154—Goodyear et al. vs. Brooks et al.
2036—Badger vs. Simpson.
3072—Blumenthal vs. McCabe.
1944—Bierce and another vs. The People's Fire Ins. Co.
2018—Same vs. Home Ins. Co.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Held by Hearne, J.

Nos.
21—McDonald vs. Osborn.
26—Sisson vs. Mackintire.
28—Johnson vs. Sylvester.
9—Jaudon vs. Morgan.
10½—Hallett vs. Fields.
— Purcell vs. Perkins.
— Somers vs. Hart.
36—Kupper vs. Shepherd.
37—Fiske vs. Talcott.
38—Pollock vs. Blauvelt.
39—Kupler vs. Albeck.
40—Hewes vs. Hobbs.
41—Kingsberg vs. Pollock.
42—Hofferleith vs. Schafer.
43—Healey vs. Fagan.
44—Kaiser vs. Lipman.
45—Sears vs. Costello.
46—Nestell vs. Streve.
47—Underwood vs. Jordan.
48—Rose vs. Cahen.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Blatchford.

THE CHAMPAGNE CASES POSTPONED.

The June term of the Court opened yesterday morning, with a large attendance of members of the bar, jurymen and others. The return of process was called, after which the petit jury were called. Most of them were in attendance, and but few of those had valid excuses for being relieved, so that the contrast between this and the various State Courts was quite striking.

The jury calendar was then called, and several cases set down for trial on various days, until the champagne cases, of which there were twelve in all, running from No. 11 to No. 21 were reached.

When they were called, Mr. Lowry, representing the Government, said that they wished to move three of the cases and to have them set down for trial on Monday next; that they all involved nearly the same questions, and it was anticipated that the trial would proceed at once: but since the time when the order was made for their trial, Mr. Evarts, who was also of counsel for the Goverment, had been elected to the Constitutional Convention, meeting that day in Albany; that Mr. Evarts had endeavored to adjust these conflicting claims upon his time, and had decided to be in Albany at the opening of the Convention and to return in a few days, when the Government would be prepared to take up No. 14, and after that Nos. 13 and 15 and the other cases.

Mr. Webster for the claimants, said that of these cases, Nos. 11 to 14, had been before the Court before, and it was in No. 11 that the order for trial had been made, and in that case the claimants were re dy to proceed and would be ready with the others in their order; that he did not suppose, under the circumstances, that any delay would be given on account of Mr. Evarts' absence, and he supposed the proper way was to call the cases as they stood upon the calendar and dispose of them; he did not understand that the District-Attorney had the right to take up any case upon the calendar as he chose.

District-Attorney Courtney replied that the Government had made elaborate preparations to try three of the causes, and hoped the Court would set them down for Monday; that, as he understood it, the Government had the right to choose which case it would bring on; that the prosecutions were *quasi* criminal in their nature, and he understood that the English practice allowed the Government that power; that the Government would be ready in those cases on Monday, and he thought they would dispose of all the suits.

Mr. Webster contested the claim of the District-Attorney. He admitted that in criminal prosecutions he had the power, because there was no calendar; but these were not criminal, and should be called and disposed of in their order on the calendar.

The Court asked if the claimants had had any notice of this choice of the cases on the part of the District-Attorney.

Mr. Webster said not until Monday afternoon.

Judge BLATCHFORD said he did not think the Government had any such right as was claimed here, or any more right than a private suitor. But it was very desirable that those cases should be tried which presented all the questions. If it was agreed that those which the Government was prepared in, did present them all, it was desirable that those should be tried. He should not feel disposed to press on the cases in the absence of Mr. Evarts under the circumstances. He asked counsel if they could agree to be ready on Monday?

Mr. Webster said it was not possible for counsel to agree as to the merits or importance of the several suits. He thought it would be better for the Court to set them all down for such day as should be thought best, and dispose of them in their order.

The Judge said: I think, under the circumstances of these cases, the claimants are entitled to have the cases tried in the order in which they stand. If the Government had notified the claimants of their intention it might have made some difference. But that they should have picked out three cases out of twelve, and thought it could try them at its option without notifying the claimants, was not a practice that should be encouraged.

The cases were then all set down for next Monday, to be disposed of in their order on the calendar.

The rest of the jury was then called through.

The Admiralty calendar was postponed till the 17th, to see what the position of the business would then be.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—EASTERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Benedict and a Jury.

ILLICIT STILL—ALL GOODS FOUND ON THE PREMISES FORFEITED.

The United States vs. *Eight Barrels of Ale and other Property.*—This was an action to forfeit the property under that clause of the 48th section of the Internal Revenue which provides that if any article is found concealed with intent to defraud the revenue it shall be forfeited, and also "all tools, implements, raw material and personal property found on the premises."

The claimant of this property, Mr. McMahon, had hired the first floor and front cellar of a house in Hamilton-avenue, which he occupied as a drinking saloon. In March last the place was visited by Inspector Cochren and Deputy Collector Dailey, who found a still running in the back cellar. There was but a thin board partition between the front and back cellar, with a door between them, and there was no way of getting into the cellar except by a door from the hallway, to which McMahon had the key, and by a door which led out doors, but which was battened up and the cracks stuffed with rags. The revenue officers found two men in the cellar attending to the still, but they refused to tell who employed them, and they seized, not only the still, but also the property in McMahon's place.

McMahon testified that he had nothing to do with the still and no control over the back cellar, but on the conclusion of the testimony the Judge directed the jury to find a verdict for the Government, holding that the 48th section was applicable to the case.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

THE HOGAN WILL CASE.

Sarah Hatch vs. *Clara M. Peugnet, impleaded, &c.*—This is an action brought to set aside the will of the late Mrs. Hogan, who devised the bulk of her estate, valued at about $100,000, to her daughter Clara. The plaintiff obtained a preliminary injunction restraining the defendant, Clara M. Peugnet, from collecting the rents and asking for the appointment of a receiver. The plaintiff proposed that her husband should be appointed receiver during the litigation. The defendant's counsel argued that the injunction should be dissolved, and that the defendant, Clara M. Peugnet, should not be interfered with on the following grounds:

1. The equities of the bill were denied by the answer. 2. There was no pretence that the defendant was insolvent, hence no injury could accrue to the plaintiff. 3. The property in question was claimed under a deed, and not under the will. 4. The relief claimed in the complaint did not cover the deed. 5. There was a fatal defect of parties. The Court sustained these views of the case and decided to dissolve the injuncton so far as it interfered with the collection of rents, and denied the motion for a receiver.

R. D. Hatch and Ex-Judge Cowles for plaintiff, Messrs. Coudert Brothers for defendant.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.—JUNE 4.

Before Judge Ingraham.

ACTION FOR DIVORCE—MOTION FOR ALIMONY.

Augusta F. Bull vs. *Henry Bull.*—This case came up yesterday in the Supreme Court, before Judge INGRAHAM, at Chambers, on a motion made by the counsel for the plaintiff, for alimony, pending the litigation. From the papers in the case, and the statement of the attorneys, it appears that some time in the year 1866 the plaintiff and defendant intermarried, the latter at that time having five children of his own by a former wife. In her affidavit she swears that soon after marriage he commenced to ill-treat her; at one time when she was in a very delicate state of health he kicked and struck her and so injured some parts of her person that very serious consequences ensued. After alleging various acts of brutality, and praying that the Court will decree that she may be forever separated from his bed and board, and that he may be compelled to support her in proportion to his means, she swears that he has an interest in an estate in Hamburgh which is valued (the estate) at $80,000; that he has property of various kinds in this State worth $20,000, and that he is engaged in a very prosperous business in Beekman-street, this City.

On the other side he swears that his annual income does not exceed $2,000; that the interest he has in property in Europe is much smaller than the sum stated by his wife, and that what little he has there is in litigation. He denies the acts of cruelty alleged, and says he is not able to pay her counsel, and the alimony she asks.

The Court took the papers. Decision reserved.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.—JUNE 4.

Before Judge Cardozo.

THE STUYVESANT DIVORCE SUIT—MOTION FOR ALIMONY AND COUNSEL FEE.

Theodore Stuyvesant vs. *Catherine L. Stuyvesant*—Plaintiff in this action, who is a counsellor at law of this City, commenced a suit last month for a divorce from his wife on the ground of adultery and habitual intoxication. In his complaint he alleges that he was married on the 25th of July, 1855, and that at divers times between 1863 and the 7th of May of the present year, his wife committed adultery with one Thomas Bowran, and other persons whose names are unknown to him; that she has been in the habit of getting beastly intoxicated, is of violent and ungovernable temper, &c.

The suit came up this morning on a motion by defendant's counsel, Mr. Edwin James, for alimony and for $500 counsel fee to enable Mrs. Stuyvesant to defend the action for divorce. In the affidavits on which the motion is founded, Mrs. Stuyvesant denies each and every allegation of the plaintiff with regard to her adultery and habits of intoxication, and alleges that the charges are trumped up by her husband as a pretext for abandoning and deserting her; that on the 7th of May last he turned her out of doors without cause or justification; that he is in the receipt of an income of not less than $6,000 a year for his profession, while she is utterly destitute and without means of support, &c.

Thomas Bowran also makes affidavit, in which he emphatically denies the charges of adultery so far as he is concerned; alleges that he is a widower, and the brother-in-law of Mr. Stuyvesant, and boarded with him at his request; that Mrs. Stuyvesant, so far as his observation went, always acted the part of a virtuous wife, and that her husband has on more than one occasion abused, ill-treated and beaten her, so that she was obliged to call in medical aid; and that he has been constantly in the habit of coming home nights in a state of intoxication, deponent himself having frequently assisted him home from barrooms and drinking-saloons in this condition.

In his counter-affidavits opposing the motion for alimony, plaintiff reiterates the charges of adultery against his wife, and offers the affidavit of a colored servant in the house, named Georgiana Smith, who swears that she saw Mrs. Stuyvesant and Mr. Bowran in bed together in plaintiff's private bedroom; that she is a woman of violent temper, and has frequently in presence of deponent assaulted the plaintiff and the plaintiff's mother.

Frederick Sherman also makes affidavit that in November, 1865, he saw Mrs. Stuyvesant at 1:30 o'clock in the morning struggling with some policemen in Chambers-street; that she was intoxicated, her dress torn open, her bosom exposed, and her clothes otherwise disarranged, and that on discovering who she was he interceded in her behalf, and persuaded the policemen not to take her to the station-house, but to allow him to take her home in a carriage, which he did.

Various other affidavits were read in opposition to the motion, in one of which it is alleged that on the 11th of last month Mrs. Stuyvesant was convicted at the Court of Special Sessions of assault and battery upon plaintiff's mother, a lady eighty years of age.

The Court took the affidavits, and reserved a decision.

Edwin James for the motion; Theodore Tomlinson and A. A. Phillips opposed.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—JUNE.

By Ingraham, J.

MOTIONS GRANTED.

Meers *vs.* Walker et al., Anderson *vs.* Zantzinger et al., Wicks *vs.* Freel, Demarest et al. *vs.* Barclay, Holly *vs.* Dean, Wallington *vs.* Dermot, Wallis *vs.* Rozzie, Pierce 2d *vs.* Doda, Reiss *vs.* Roache, Pulis et al. *vs.* Raphael, Schlesinger et al. *vs.* Barrows; Swan *vs.* Singleton, Whitehouse *vs.* Davis et al., Merchants' Exchange National Bank *vs.* Donnelly et al.; Bitter et al. *vs.* Blank; Jelleis *vs.* Sayre; Brown *vs.* Barden; Hamlin et al. *vs.* Lowenstein; Benedict *vs.* Gower; Rae *vs.* Greives; Grocers' National Bank *vs.* Harris, &c.; Martin *vs.* Thom et al.; World Company *vs.* Poppe et al.; Cohn et al. *vs.* Harris et al.; Cook et al. *vs.* Herrick et al.; Meeklam et al. *vs.* The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company; Bell *vs.* Schenck et al.; Gilbert *vs.* Shortland; Charles Doherty *vs.* Bonny et al.; Schlesinger et al. *vs.* Brown et al.; Chute et al. *vs.* Meade; Sinclair et al. *vs.* Hansen et al.; Robbins et al. *vs.* Barras; Sheridan *vs.* Vanderberg; Townsend *vs.* Dwinelle; Case et al. *vs.* W. Mahon et al.; Maxon *vs.* Gregans.

MOTIONS GRANTED FOR SECOND FRIDAY.

The Chemical Bank *vs.* N. T. Mutual B. Coal Co.; The World Co. *vs.* Poppe et al.; Spellman et al. *vs.* Arnold; Butler *vs.* Ward; Morris *vs.* Lowenstein et al.; Cunningham et al. *vs.* Brookfield et al.; Sporting *vs.* Dahlbeneter; The First National Bank of Northampton *vs.* Julius Jonas et al.; Doherty *vs.* Carson et al.; Quackenbush *vs.* Wilcox; Dunlap *vs.* Swift; Sanford *vs.* Robertson; Sagrunde et al. *vs.* Brady; Kellogg *vs.* Herrick et al.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Mayer *vs.* Gaige; motion denied. Benzon et al. *vs.* Muir; allowance of five per cent. ordered. Smith *vs.* Hillsburgh; motion granted for third Friday. The Bank of the Metropolis *vs.* Morgan; motion denied. Myers *vs.* Droz et al.; the answer is not frivolous; it may be had on demurrer; motion denied; costs to abide event. Merrick et al. *vs.* Van Buren, Jr.; allowance ordered of $250. Brown et al. *vs.* Burrell; motion granted for $150. Cropsey *vs.* Hallenbeck; motion granted and reference ordered to compute the amount due. Fowler *vs.* Wood; motion granted for third Friday.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—JUNE 4.

By Leonard P. J., and Clerke and Barnard. JJ.

Frederick L. Vulte et al. *vs.* D. R. Martin; motion for reargument. Decision is: "We still think the costs are discretionary, and that there is no good reason to charge them on the respondent personally."

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—JUNE 4.

By Judge Barbour.

Godfrey *vs.* The New-York and Harlem Railroad; motion granted without costs. Hoffman *vs.* Devlin et al.; motion granted and extra allowance of $500, in addition to the costs and disbursements, allowed. In the matter of the appointment of a guardian *ad litem* for Matilda Lamb, motion granted and guardian appointed. Conger *vs.* Dipple; motion, directing Sheriff to produce defendant, granted. Sands et al. *vs.* Bierling et al.; motion granted without costs.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.

Before Justice Kelly.

The attendance in the Court-room yesterday morning was unusually large, and for once the fair sex outnumbered the male spectators. Several benches in the hall were occupied by the young women interested in the case of Mrs. Myers, to which allusion has heretofore been made in these columns, and the presence of the many witnesses in each of the minor wrangles swelled the audience to exceptional proportions. The calendar was lengthy, but very few of the thirty odd cases tried offered any feature of marked interest. Investigations into charges of petit larceny and assault and battery constituted the larger portion of the business transacted by the Court. The subjoined summaries embody the facts developed during the inquiry into the most important:

A DISORDERLY HOUSE.

Officer August Briede, of the Eighth Precinct Police, preferred a complaint against Mrs. ELIZABETH WILLIAMS, whom he charged with keeping and maintaining a disorderly house, at No. 128 Greene-st. The Officer, who gave a very clear statement of the case, said that the establishment complained of was the scene of continual quarrels and fights; that the noise made by the inmates disturbed the *dolce riposo* of all the neighbors, and that the windows of the dwelling were metamorphosed into signal towers for the purpose of communicating with the passers by. The complainant declared that this knowledge of affairs was derived from personal observation, and said that he had been called into the house three or four times to terminate difficulties which had arisen between the tenants and other parties. After Officer Brown, of the same Precinct, had corroborated these statements, Mr. Britt, who dwells at No. 126 Greene-street, was called upon to give his views of the complaint through the medium of an interpreter. Mr. Britt's testimony did not differ materially from that of his predecessor in the witness box; his impartiality was, however, impeached by the counsel for the defence, who expressed a desire to ascertain, firstly, whether the deponent had not been a butcher by trade, and, secondly, whether, after having supplied the defendant with meat for a time, his services had not been abruptly dispensed with, to the great detriment of the *entente cordiale* hitherto existing between Mrs. Williams and himself. As the answer to these questions proved devoid of the expected results, the counsel at once moved for a dismissal of the complaint on the ground that the Ward in which the premises were situate was not mentioned in the affidavit, and that the words, "kept *as* a disorderly house," merely indicated that the establishment was "kept *like* a disorderly house," and was not, in point of fact, an objectionable place of resort. The motion was denied, however, and the defendant was found guilty of the charge. Mrs. Williams was sentenced to two months' imprisonment in the Penitentiary.

A TEUTONIC IMBROGLIO

was that in which were involved, some nights since, Jacob Schwerer and Michael Happel. A knock-down blow gave birth to a charge of assault and battery, which brought Schwerer, as a complainant, and Happel, as a defendant, into the halls of justice. The parties in the case are all Germans, and on the night when the breach of the peace was committed were gathered in a lager-beer saloon and partaking of the national beverage. Schwerer and Happel entered the place simultaneously, and each was seen with a glass in his hand a few seconds before the assault was made. A dense fog must have then arisen between the witnesses and the actors in the scene, inasmuch as no one could relate what events preceded the striking of the blow.

The sense of sound, too, must have been deadened quite as effectually as that of sight, for none of the bystanders heard either of the parties speaking to the other. The only fact indeed, upon which the evidence adduced *coram judice*, threw aught but a glimmering light, was, that a blow had been dealt by Hoppel's fist; that it had taken effect upon Schwerer's body, and that Schwerer had lain himself down and remained recumbent for several minutes. It was not ascertained that any real provocation had been given the assailant, although a witness said that he had observed Schwerer, just previous to the assault, gently pushing Hoppel aside. On the testimony offered the magistrate sentenced the defendant, who is quite a young man, and should at least have respected the age of the complainant, to be imprisoned one month in the Penitentiary, and pay a fine of $25.

A VILE PLACE OF RESORT.

The dwelling No. 73 Crosby-street must be, if the sworn statements of several teal witnesses are true, a vile place of resort. At least, Mr. Christian Wolff, who occupies the house No. 83, has enterained this opinion for a long while, and asserted it boldly in Court. Inasmuch as the character of a building is solely dependent upon the character of its inmates, Mr. Wolff recently caused the arrest of Mrs. Susan Duble, the principal tenant and lessee, thanks to whose management the establishment has come to be known as a disorderly house. The complainant in the case, whose statements were subsequently corroborated by the testimony of several neighbors, and also by that of Officer Richardson, of the Fourteenth Precinct Police, made oath that the house was the rendezvous for females of evil repute; that the din of dispute and fights frequently reached the ears of outsiders; that white men and women and colored men and women were its joint occupants, and, in a word, that the place was a nuisance to the neighborhood. In refutation of all these statements, the agent for the premises, who had rented them to the defendant six or seven months ago, was requested to describe the interior of the abode. Mr. G. W. Gibbons, who said that he was a real estate broker, doing business at No. 113 Grand-street, claimed to have rented the house to Mrs. Duble for the reception therein of respectable tenants. He had been in the house frequently, and had never been an eye witness to any disorderly behavior. In fact the visual powers of the witness must have been sadly impaired, for he did not appear to have seen anything at all. It required some time to bring him to a realization of the actual state of affairs, but after a sharp cross-examination of Mr. Gibbons, by the Assistant District-Attorney prosecuting, he quitted the witness box in a state of comparative enlightenment as to the horrors of the place. The magistrate sentenced Mrs. Duble to two months' imprisonment in the Penitentiary.

DEFRAUDING THE SEWING GIRLS.

The examination into the facts of this case was not commenced until the business of the session was nearing to a close. With the outline of the story the readers of the TIMES are already familiar. Mrs. Sophie Meyers, of No. 87 Walker-street, was charged by Margaret Boyle, a sewing girl, with having received $6 as security for the material to be intrusted to her, and with subsequently refusing to return the deposit, although a receipt and promise of its return had been given the complainant. Miss Boyle had been induced to make the deposit by the announcement contained in an advertisement in the daily papers, offering steady work to such sewing girls as chose to apply with security for the value of the goods to be given them for making up. Though Margaret Boyle was the only complainant in the case, a number of girls, who were defrauded in a like manner, appeared in Court as witnesses, or seated themselves to hear the testimony adduced, while Mrs. Meyers, who is possessed of regular features, and a rather pale cast of countenance, was behind the prisoners' railing. The prisoner was neatly attired. At the outset of the case, she appeared quite collected, but toward the close of the proceedings, she became very nervous, and trifled with her parasol somewhat threateningly.

Assistant District-Attorney Gunning S. Bedford, Jr., opened the examination. He was followed by the complainant, Margaret Boyle, who stated that, allured by an advertisement offering steady work to sewing girls, she had called upon Mrs. Meyers, who was first located in East Broadway, and subsequently secured accommodation in Walker-street. The deponent paid the deposit of six dollars, received a small quantity of work, and, subsequently, obtained a receipt for the money deposited. Shortly afterward, the defendant declined to give the witness any more work, and objected to refunding the deposit money.

Susan Yates testified that, as the representative of the Workingwomen's Protective Union, she had repeatedly waited upon Mrs. Meyeres; that she had demanded money due Miss Boyle; that her requests had not been complied with, and that when the probability of a complaint being made against Mrs. Meyers in a Court of law was alluded to, that person remarked that no law could touch her.

While Mrs. Yates was testifying, an attempt made by the counsel for the defence to impeach the character of the members of the Workingwomen's Protective Union was frustrated. A subsequent motion for the dismissal of the complaint on the ground that it was not shown by the evidence that the deponent refused either to give the complainant work or to refund the money, was denied by the magistrate.

Margaret M. Tyrrell deposed to having seen Mrs. Yates in the rooms of the Workingwomen's Protective Union, and, on being reminded that the Union was up on trial, commenced giving testimony more relevant to the case. She said that she had known Mrs. Meyers some time; that on first receiving work from her, defendant, she had paid her a deposit of $2; that work had never since been denied her, and that she had never demanded the return of her deposit money. The substance of the deposition of Ellen McNeary was to the same effect.

Laura M. Chandler was placed in the witness box twice, being called upon the second time to testify to the fact that Mrs. Meyers had been compelled to refashion the work she had entrusted to Margaret Boyle; the deponent was with Mrs. Myers when the shirts given to Margaret were brought to her; Mrs. Meyers then declared that they had been soiled in the make up.

Louisa Derowen, Mary L. Slocum and Mrs. Hewitt corroborated the evidence of Mrs. Tyrrell as summing up the respective experience of each of them. Mrs. Myers had never refused them either work or a return of the deposit. The deposit money, however, had only been claimed by the last-named deponent.

Emeline Thompson testified as to the character borne by the defendant. To her personal knowledge a dozen or more sewing girls had been defrauded by Mrs. Meyers.

Melinda Bell, after having deposited $6 as security for the goods, expected steady employment. She, however, had only received work that brought her $4, and had failed to recover the total deposit. Ann Serrity vouched for the truth of this statement by a similar one, illustrative of her own experience. And a number of girls rose to show how many were present who had suffered in a like manner at the hands of Mrs. Meyers. The prosecution then closed their case, and in the absence of witnesses for the defence, Assistant District-Attorney Bedford addressed the Court. He said that this was a case to which, in a few brief remarks, he desired to call the attention of the Court. Here we have an example of a woman lost to all shame; lost to every feeling of humanity, lost to every instinct known to the human heart, practicing an imposition so base, so mean, so unworthy, he would not say of woman, but of any one who has the slightest sympathy for honest and struggling effort to sustain itself under the most pressing difficulties; calculated, too, to break the spirit and dishearten the poor and friendless girl, whose daily bread is dependent, in all truth, upon her constant and unremitting toil. Now, what are the facts of this case? It appears that the prisoner at the bar is in the habit of advertising for sewing girls and exacting from them a deposit of $6 as a guarantee that they will return the article to be sewed when more work is given to them. They are to be paid so much for their labor. Their labor done, they return the article, and the prisoner refuses to pay them the miserable pittance for their work, and refuses to give them further employment, and also has the heartless audacity to withhold the $6 which was deposited as collateral security. This, the law claims to be a larceny by trick and device; and the people claim it to be a larceny founded upon the meanest of tricks, the meanest of devices, constituting an act, which may, in deed, be termed one of the deepest turpitude. Who are the victims in this case? They are young girls driven by necessity to seek their daily bread by their daily labor. Without friends, without patronage, without money, they find themselves in the very midst of this great City, penniless, and compelled for their own existence to resort to the needle as the only means of support. Who knows but that among these poor girls some of them in the midst of their poverty and dereliction, have dependent upon them an invalid mother, or decrepid father, or sick sister or brother, and that the very lives of those afflicted beings may depend upon what the poor girls may spare from their hard-earned labor. It was, therefore, too monstrous for a woman to be convicted of such atrocious duplicity, and not have meted out to her the full measure of punishment awarded by the law for the base conduct of which the evidence proves her guilty.

Justice KELLY then addressed the prisoner very briefly, alluding to the heinousness of the offence she had just committed. He said that she had all the advantages of looks and education, and that from her appearance no one would have believed her capable of the acts of which she stood charged. In the evidence adduced he found her guilty, and sentenced her to six months' confinement in the Penitentiary. As soon as the sentence was pronounced a salvo of applause, rising from that portion of the room occupied by the aggrieved ladies, broke the silence of the court-room. The demonstration was, however, immediately repressed. Mrs. Myers, who had once or twice interrupted the magistrate, remarking that the deposit had been kept to settle the damage caused by Miss Boyle's carelessness, and claiming that she could produce witnesses to prove that injury had been done her reputation as a seamstress by some of the complainant's work, did not give any sign of anger or sorrow after the decision was given. She was at once escorted to a cell in the City Prison, and the larger portion of the assemblage dispersed.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Recorder Hackett.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday six cases were disposed of. Four prisoners were sentenced to the State Prison, one to the Penitentiary, one was remanded for sentence and three discharged under suspended sentence.

Mr. A. Oakey Hall, District-Attorney, appeared for the people.

SENTENCED TO STATE PRISON.

Two boys, named Edward Jay and Wm. King, were arraigned for stealing a number of silk dresses, basques and muffs, of the value of $65, from the apartments of Miss Olivia Rogers, No. 440 Hudson-street, on the 1st inst. The thieves were seen by a detective officer to enter the store of a second-hand dealer in Chatham-street on Saturday evening last, where they offered the property referred to for sale. The prisoners pleaded guilty and were sentenced to the State Prison for two years each.

Mary Ann Smith, a domestic, formerly in the service of Mr. Robert Rogers, of No. 383 Washington-street, was placed upon trial for stealing $400 worth of wearing apparel and jewelry from her employer on the 31st of January last. The accused plead guilty and was sentenced to the State Prison for four years and six months.

Wm. Lichtein plead guilty to an attempt at grand larceny. The prisoner stole a horse, wagon and blanket, valued in all at $660, from in front of the owner's store, at the corner of East Houston and Essex streets, on the 22d ult. Sentenced to the State Prison for two years and six months.

SENTENCED TO THE PENITENTIARY.

George Gordon put in a plea of guilty of a charge of petty larceny. The complainant, Abraham Steinmann, of No. 52 White-street, swore that the prisoner came into his dwelling-house on the 20th ult., and stole therefrom a coat of the value of $10, with which he was endeavoring to escape when met by the owner. Sentenced to the Penitentiary for three months.

REMANDED.

Samuel Finley, indicted for obtaining goods under false pretences, was arraigned, and saved the time of the Court by pleading guilty. The prisoner went to the establishment of Messrs. H. B. Claflin & Co. on the 21st of last December, and, representing himself as a clerk in the employ of Messrs. J. A. Hearn & Son, said that he had been sent by that firm to get a piece of black silk. Believing his statement to be true, Mr. Hall, the salesman who waited upon him, delivered the goods, but subsequently ascertained that the man to whom he had sold the silk was an imposter. He therefore caused his arrest. Remanded for sentence.

DISCHARGED.

Henry O'Grady, aged 14; Michael Begnan, aged 15, and James Blyth, aged 11, were charged with stealing a number of dresses valued at $150 from a room in the house of Mrs. Conklin, No. 73 West Eleventh-street, on the 27th of last month. In view of the youthfulness of the last-named prisoner the Recorder discharged him. The other two pleaded guilty and were discharged under suspended sentence.

THE FOLLOWING IS THE CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

George H. Rice; grand larceny.
William Cute; grand larceny.
David Worth; petit larceny.
Wm. P. Robb; petit larceny.
James Williams; larceny and escaping from prison.
John Love; felonious assault and battery.
Charles Rogers; attempt at larceny from person.
Joseph Dreslyner; forgery, third degree.
John Smith; disorderly house.
Michael Spelman, Thomas Jamison; felonious assault and battery.
Edward Thorman; attempt at arson.
Matthew O'Connor; trespass.
Jacob Schaffer; felonious assault and battery.
Maria Ryan; grand larceny.
John Elbert; grand larceny.
Wm. Wilson; false pretences.
John Lyon; sodomy.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—June 4, 1867.

$2,000 U. S. 6s. '81..C.	112½	100 Wilks. Coal	36
136,000 U.S.6s.5-20s.C'62	109⅞	100 West. U. Tel.	43⅛
1,000 do......Small	109⅜	47 do	43
51,000 do	109⅞	300 do	43⅛
20,000 U. S. 6s, '81. R.	107⅞	100 Quick. Min	25
3,000 U. S. 6s. 5-20s R. '62	106⅜	100 Mariposa Pr	18
18,500 U. S.6s,5-20s, R. '62	106⅜	100 At. M. S. Co	105
5,500 U.S.6s.5-20s.C.'65	106½	300 Boston W. P	25¾
503,000 U. S. 6s.'5-20s.C. '65, New Issue	108⅛	100 do	25⅞
52,000 U. S. 5s. 10-40..C.	99⅝	200 do	25⅞
2,000 Tenn. 6s......x-c	69½	100 Amer. Coal	45
1,000 do	69¾	1250 Pacific Mail	133
15,000 do	70	115 N. Y. Cen	98⅜
2,000 Tenn. St. 6s new	68½	700 do	98⅞
67,000 do	68⅝	100 Erie R......b10	60⅞
2,000 N. Car. 6s...ex-c	49¼	400 do	60⅜
2,000 N. Car. 6s. new	49¼	100 Hud. Riv. R	103⅜
10,000 Missouri 6s	97⅜	100 do	103⅞
5,000 do	97½	500 Reading R	104¾
1,000 Mo. 6s, issued to Pacific R	98	100 Mich. Cen. R	110⅞
1,000 C. & N.W.S.F.B.	93½	10 do	111
4,000 C. & N. W. Con'd Conv. Bds	79	100 Mich. S. & N. I	68⅞
4,000 P..F.W.& C. 2d.	96	100 do......b5	68¾
4,000 Chi. & Alt. 1st M	101	200 do......b10	68½
5,000 Peninsula 1st M.	74	25 Ill. Cen. R	119
1,000 Harlem 1st M	100½	100 do	119¼
160 Bank of Commerce.	118	600 Clev. & Pitts	75⅝
5 Metropolitan B'k.	131	5 Clev., Col. & C. R	99
10 Park Bank	145	500 Chic. & N. W	35¾
35 Fourth National	107⅛	500 do......s30	35⅜
10 Shoe & L. Bank	110½	1100 do	35⅝
100 Alt. & T. H	42¼	100 do......b10	35⅝
200 do	42⅜	39 do	35
200 Adams Ex	64¼	300 Chi. & N. W. Pf	59¼
130 do	64	100 do......b10	59⅝
100 do	63¾	600 do	59¾
25 do	63⅞	50 do	59
5 Amer. Ex. Co	67	67 Cleve. & Tol	113
200 U. S. Express	70	100 Chi. & R. I......s30	88½
200 Canton Co......230	43⅛	300 do	88⅞
100 Del. & Hud. C. Co.	152⅜	100 do......b10	88⅞
		30 Chic. B. & Q. R	132
		100 Tol., W. & W	42½
		400 do	42¼
		50 P., Ft. W. & C	97¼
		15 do	97

SECOND BOARD.

$13,400 U.S.6s. 5-20s, C. '62, Small	109⅝	100 Bos. Water P	25¼
3,000 do	109⅞	400 do	25⅞
25,000 U.S.6s 5-20s. C '64	106⅞	100 Mar. Pref	18
20,000 U. S. 6s. 5-20s. C.'65 New Issue	108¼	100 Pac. M. SS. Co	134
2,500 U.S.6s.5-20s.C.'65	106⅝	300 do	134⅝
5,000 U. S. 5s. '71 C	113½	100 do	134⅜
5,500 U. S. 5s. 10-40 C	99⅝	100 do	134½
1,000 Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s. Third Series	105⅜	5 do	135
10,000 Tenn. 6s......x-c	70	100 do......2d call	134½
15,000 Tenn. 6s. New	68¾	100 do	134⅞
25,000 do	68⅞	200 N. Y. Gen. R	98⅞
1,000 do	69	20 do	99
2,000 do	68⅞	1000 Erie Railroad	60⅞
3,000 Missouri 6s	97⅝	500 do	61
20,000 do	98	100 do......s10	61⅛
5,000 Mo. 6s. Pac. R. R. Issue	98¼	100 Hud. Riv. R	103⅝
110 Bk. of Commerce	118	67 Reading R	104⅞
50 Adams Express	63½	125 Mich. Cen	110½
250 do	63¼	300 M. S. & N. I	68⅞
100 do	63	400 Chi. & N. W	35⅝
20 West. U. Tel	43	100 Chic. & N. W. Pf	58⅞
300 Quick. Min. Co	24¾	700 Chic. & R. I	88⅛
100 do	24	100 Tol., W. & W	42½
50 Amer. Coal	46	100 Mil. & St. P. Pf	62½
		100 Clev. & Tol	114⅝
		26 N. Y. & N. H. R	119
		100 do	120

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

$10,000 O. & M. Ct	25⅝	300 Hudson R	103
200 U. S. Express Co	71¼	200 Reading R......b10	104⅜
100 Mer. U. Ex	16½	1800 M. S. & N. I. R	68⅞
200 Quick. Min. Co	25	100 do......b10	68⅝
100 Pacific Mail	132¾	800 do......s3	68⅜
100 West. U. Tel	43¼	300 do......c	68⅞
300 N. Y. Cen	99⅜	200 Cleve. & Pitts......b3	75⅞
200 do......s10	98⅞	200 Chi., R. I. & P	88⅜
200 do......b3	98⅞	300 do	88⅞
100 do......b10	98¾	200 Chic. & N. W	35⅞
800 Erie R	61⅛	200 Chic. & N. W. Pf	59⅜
200 do......b30	61⅜	100 P., F., W. & C	97⅛
400 do......c	61¼		

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

100 Canton Co	43½	300 Ill. Central R	118¾
100 Adams' Ex. Co......c	63¾	100 do......b10	119
200 Mar. Min. Pr	18	300 Clev. & Pitts	75½
100 West. U. Tel......b10	43⅝	200 do	75⅞
100 do	43	200 do......b3	75¼
200 Pacific Mail	133	900 Chic., R. I. & P	88½
100 do	133¼	200 do	88⅝
200 N. Y. Cen	98⅞	100 do......s15	88
500 Erie R	60⅞	100 do......b3	88⅛
200 do......b10	60¾	600 Chic & N. W	35½
400 Reading R	104½	800 do	35⅜
200 do......s30	104¼	100 do......b10	35½
600 do	104⅜	200 do	35¾
200 do......b30	104¾	200 Chic. & N. W. Pf. b30	59
200 do......s15	104⅞	100 do......s10	58⅞
300 M. S. & N. I	68¼	200 do......b3	58⅞
100 do......s15	68⅛	200 P., F. W. & C	97¼
600 do......b3	68⅜	100 do......b10	97¼
200 do......c	68½		
200 do......c	68¼		

OPEN BOARD—5½ P. M.

200 Canton Co	43½	400 Reading R	104¼
100 do......b3	43¼	100 Mil. & St. P. Pf. b10	56¼
100 Quicksilver	24⅛	400 Chic. R. I. & P	87⅞
100 do......b3	24¼	100 do......b15	88
100 West. U. Tel......b3	43	200 do......s3	87⅞
100 do......s10	42⅞	200 do......b3	88
100 do......b15	43	300 Chi. & N. W	35
100 N. Y. Central......b3	98⅞	200 do	34⅞
100 do	98⅝	600 do	34¾
100 do......s15	98½	2800 do	34⅝
800 Erie Railroad	59⅞	200 do......b15	34¾
100 do......b30	60	100 do......b10	34⅝
500 do......b3	59⅞	200 Chi. & N. W. Pf	58⅝
800 do......s3	59⅝	100 do......b3	58¼
200 Hud. Riv. R	103⅛	300 do	58⅛
200 M. So. & N. I......b30	68⅛	100 do......b10	58⅛
1500 do	68	200 P., F. W. & C......s30	97
300 do......b3	68		

TUESDAY, June 4—P. M.

The Gold Room opened at an advance of ⅛@¼ ℘ cent. on the last quotation, 137, on Monday, selling at 137⅛@¼; but the subsequent sales were at 137@136⅞ ℘ cent. and the market fairly supplied with the cash Gold at these figures. Gold balances were carried over as on yesterday, at 4@6 ℘ cent. per annum interest. Exchange on London nominally firm in rates, 110@110⅛ ℘ cent., though we hear of actual sales of first-class Bills at a small concession under 110 ℘ cent. Short sight bills are 110⅜@½ ℘ cent. As Money rules at only 2 ℘ cent. in Paris and 2½ ℘ cent. per annum in London, there is no object for remitters here to pay more than ⅜ ℘ cent. difference for sight or short sight Bills over 60-days Bills.

There was a good request for Money from the Brokers to-day at 6@7 ℘ cent.; most of the new business being done at 7 ℘ cent., at which rate lenders meet the demand quite freely. The Gold people borrow cheaper by allowing their Gold to be used, if so required by the party lending the Money, in the open market. The dealers in the public Funds have been paying higher rates for Money for several days past than any other class of brokers, having recently engaged large sums of United States 5-20s at the Treasury Office; but as these engagements have now been fully measured, and further sales of 5-20s for the present suspended at the Treasury we look for less demand for the remainder of the week on this account. The Brokers in the Railway Market are borrowers at 6@7 ℘ cent.; the general rule being 7 ℘ cent.

The Public Funds were active to-day, and the new 5-20s, January and July interest, ⅛ ℘ cent. higher, with large transactions; the 1862s 109⅞@110 at the close of the day. The State Bonds of the Border States are in higher favor than for several months past. Tennessees sold at 70 ℘ cent. for the old, and 68⅞@69 for the new; Missouris at 98 and North Carolinas at 49½ ℘ cent. The Steamships advanced to 135 for Pacific Mail and 105 for Atlantic. There was some realizing on the New-York and Western Railways in the forenoon, on the advance of Friday and Monday, and still more *short* selling on the calculation that the reaction is to be quite decided for a few days to come. In the afternoon Erie was sold down below 60 ℘ cent., and the decline in Northwest Common from yesterday's speculation 1@1½ ℘ cent. At 5 o'clock the following quotations were made, as compared with Monday night:

	Mon.	Tues.		Mon.	Tues.
U. S. 10-40s	99⅝	99½	Northwest	36	34⅞
U. S. 5-20s	110	109⅞	N. West Pref.	59⅝	58⅞
U. S. 7-30s	106⅜	106⅜	Rock Island	88⅞	88
N. Y. Central	97	98⅜	Fort Wayne	97	97
Erie	60½	59⅞	Pacific Mail	132⅞	134⅛
Hudson	103	103⅜	Quicksilver	25	24⅛
Reading	104¾	104¼	W. U. Telegraph	43⅝	42⅞
Mich. Southern	68⅞	68	Mariposa Pref.	17½	18⅜
Illinois Central	119⅞	118¾	Ohio Certificates	25⅛	24⅞
Pittsburgh	75⅝	75	American Gold	137	136⅞
Tennessee 6s	69¾	70	Bills on London	110	110

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ℘ cent., 1867	132	5-20 cou., 1865, new issue	108⅛
6 ℘ cent., 1868	130	Oregon W. L., ½ yr, 1881	106
6 ℘ cent., con., 1868	135½	5 ℘ cent. cou., 1871	112
6 ℘ cent. reg'd. 1881	107⅞	End. coupons, 1871	112
500 & 1,000, 1881	112	5 ℘ cent., reg'd, 1874	101
5-20 registered, 1862	106¾	5 ℘ cent. coup., 1874	105
5-20 cou., small	109⅛	End. cou., 1874	103⅛
5-20 500 & 1,000	109⅞	10-40 reg.	99½
5-20 registered, 1864	105⅜	10-40 500 & 1,000	99⅝
5-20 500 & 1,000	105⅞	7 3-10 1st series	106⅜
5-20 registered, 1865	106⅝	7 3-10 2d series	105⅝
5-20 500 & 1,000	106½	7 3-10 3d series	105⅝
5-20 reg., 1865, new issue x	104⅛		

And the following for the State Bonds. The transfers of the New-York State Bounty Loan will close to-morrow, June 5:

N. Y. reg. B'y loan	108¼	Tennessee 6 ℘ c., ex c.	70
N. Y. 7 ℘ c. B'y loan	108¼	Tennessee 6s, new bds.	68⅝
N. Y. 6 ℘ c. B'y loan, 1872	100¾	Tennessee 5 ℘ c., n. bds.	64
N. Y. 6 ℘ c. B'y loan, 1873	100¾	Virginia Coupon 6s	67
N. Y. 6 ℘ c. B'y loan, 1874	101	Virginia 6s, ex c.	46
N. Y. 6 ℘ c. B'y loan, 1875	100¾	Virginia New Bonds	39
N. Y. 6 ℘ c. B'y loan, 1877	100¾	Georgia 6s	73
N. Y. 5 ℘ c. B'y loan, 1871	93	North Carolina 6s	62½
N. Y. 6 ℘ c. B'y loan, 1874	93	North Carolina, ex c.	49¼
Ohio 6 ℘ c., 1875	101	North Carolina, n. bds.	49⅛
Ohio 6 ℘ c., 1881	102	Missouri 6s	97⅛
Ohio 6 ℘ c., 1870	104	Missouri, Pac. R. R. is.	98
Kentucky 6s, 1868-'72	101	California 7s	121
Ind. 6 ℘ c. War loan	92⅛	California 7s, large b's	120
Michigan 7 ℘ c., 1878	100	Connecticut 6s	100⅛
Tennessee 6 ℘ c., l. l'n.	83	Rhode Island 6s	100

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	126	Irving	105⅛
Manhattan	135	Metropolitan	131
Merchants'	118	East River	100
Mechanics'	118	Nassau	105
America	139	Shoe and Leather	110⅛
Phenix	107	Corn Exchange	121
National	109	Continental	103
Merchants' Exch'ge	109	Commonwealth	105
Seventh Ward	110	Impt'rs. & Traders'	112
State of New-York	110	Park	145
Commerce	118	Central National	107
American Exchange	115	Fourth National	107⅛
Bank of the Repub.	115	Ninth National	115
Bank of North Am'a	107	Tenth National	104⅛
Hanover	117	Oriental Bank	132

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	94	Han. & St. Jo conv.	75
N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887	95⅛	Del. Lack. & W. 1st M.	96
N. Y. Cen. 6s, r. es.	90	Del. L. & W. 2d M.	96
N. Y. Cen. 6s, sub.	90	Tol. & W. 1st M.	88
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	104	Tol. & W. 1st M. Ext.	89
N. Y. Cen. 7s, con. '76	106	Tol. & W. 2d M.	76
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '65-76	105	Gt. Western 1st M. '68	95
Erie 1st mort., 1876	101	Gt. Western 1st M. '88	82
Erie 7s, 2d mort. 1879	100	Gt. Western, 2d M. '93	69
Erie 7s, 3d mort., '83	96½	Gal. & Chic. 2d M.	97
Erie 7s, 4th mort., 1880	88½	Cleve. & Tol. S. Fund	101
Hud. R. 7s. 1st M., 1869	102	N. J. Central, 1st M.	100
Hud. R. 7s. 3d M. 1875	99	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M.	102
Hud. R. 7s. conv. 1867	99	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 2d M.	96
Harlem 1st M. '69-'72	100	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 3d M.	84½
Mich. Cen. 8 p.c. '69-'72	104	Cleve. & P. 2d M.	95
Mich. C. n. 1st M. 8s. '82	108	Chi. & A., Inc.	89½
Mich. So. 7 ℘ c. 2d M.	90	Atlant'c & G. W. 1st M.	50
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F'd 7 ℘ c.	97	Peninsula R. R. bonds	74
Alton & T. H. 1st M.	91	Mil. & St. Paul 2d mort	77
Alton & T. H. 2d. pfd.	81	Chi. & Mil. 1st M.	85
Alton & T. H. 2d. M. Inc.	76	Joliet & Chi. 1st mort.	104
Chic. & N. West. S. F.	93⅛	Chi. & Gt. E. 1st mort.	45
Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	82½	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	95
Con. 7 ℘ cent. conv.	77		

The Southside Railroad Company, of Long Island, yesterday made the following Directors for the ensuing year. The Company expect to open their road to Islip, on the sea shore, early in April next; Messrs. CHAS. FOX, President; William Floyd Jones, Boorman Johnston, D. T. Willets, A. J. Bergen, R. O. Colt, J. A. Dix, A. McCue, W. C. Rushmore, M. Willets, Vandewater Smith, F. B. Baldwin and John Tappan.

A correspondent inquired to-day if we have heard anything of the purpose of some of the City National Banks to return to the old New-York State Bank system, foregoing, of course, their privilege of circulation. We suppose that the very strict and searching questions propounded to the National Banks, preliminary to the Quarterly Reports required to be rendered to the Bureau at Washington, may have caused annoyance to certain Banks in this City that came reluctantly under the National system two years ago; and as an Act of the Legislature of New-York permits them to change back again, it is possible that some of them may entertain the idea of availing of this privilege, if only to be rid of the somewhat inconvenient necessity of answering, catagorically, to the manner and entire security of their administration at Washington. But the probability is they will deliberate some time, *on the effect upon their own credit*, of leaving the National system, because it is so thorough in its rules and demands for public information on the condition and conduct of their respective Banks. We doubt that any such purpose is in serious contemplation, the more because rumor connects with it the names of one or two Banks that cannot afford to take the lead in such direction, and at least one other whose managers would not, if they could.

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Receipts, $3,725,182 86, of which $267,000 were for Customs; Gold Notes, $121,000; Payments, $690,781 64; Balance, $120,804,118 30.

Mr. DAVID CLARKSON, one of the oldest members, (indeed, we believe among the founders,) of the New-York Stock Exchange, and for many years presiding at the Board, died at his country residence yesterday, at the age of 73. The event was appropriately noticed at the Stock Exchange Board this morning.

The week's exports from this port of Domestic Produce and miscellaneous goods have been to the currency value of $2,437,899. Included in the exports were 5,373 bales Cotton, valued at $628,070.

The election at the Produce Exchange yesterday resulted in the choice of the following ticket: President, ERASTUS S. BROWN; Vice-President, Robert P. Getty; Treasurer, Benjamin C. Bogert; Managers, Leander B. Shaw, Edwin Hincken, Thomas W. Griffin, Jacob H. Herrick, John H. Boynton, Alfred M. Hoyt, Edward Martin, John Romer, Van Deusen Mairs, Robert S. Holt, Edgar Hyatt and Harvey E. Hicks.

Suspicious Scheme Again.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

My recent communications respecting the Chicago and St. Paul Bond scheme remain as yet unanswered.

The conceded high reputation of the promoters here as stock jobbers cannot change the character of those bonds nor the facts under which they are offered to the public.

From the pamphlet which is being distributed to lure purchasers, I cull from the many statements worthy of attention the two following:

First—They have made a deposit with the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of the City of New-York, one of the richest and most reliable corporations in the United States, (?) which is, by accumulation of interest, to pay the principal of the whole issue of bonds, and in consideration of such deposit, the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company have agreed to pay the bonds when due, and have indorsed their promise to do so on the back of each bond.

Second—The Company have made other arrangements with the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company whereby they pay the interest on the bonds for two years, which covers the time pending the construction and equipment of the railway.

It cannot surely be that the worthy President of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company is aware of the existence of these statements or of their legal effect, and I take the liberty of suggesting to him to consult the attorney of his Company.

If the parties who ought to speak out in this matter persist in their silence, simply because I have thus far chosen to write anonymously, they will hear again from

WALL-STREET.

Internal Revenue Decisions.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, June 1, 1867.

GENTLEMEN: Your letter of the 28th ult., addressed to the honorable Secretary, and referred by him to this office for a reply, has been received.

You state that you are manufacturers of cotton goods in the centre of the State, and sell the same yourselves in the City of New-York, and that the Assessor of the district where your factory is situated requires you to pay taxes on gross sales, allowing no deductions for commission, freight, cartage, storage, insurance, or any expense whatever which may be incurred in the disposition of your goods, and you inquire, substantially, if your are liable to be taxed on the full amount of sales, without any deductions, whether your sales are made at the factory or in New-York City, California or Oregon.

In reply I have to state that by the 86th section of the act of June 30, 1864, as subsequently amended, any person, firm, company or corporation, manufacturing or producing goods, &c., upon which taxes are imposed by law, are required to render an account of the full amount of actual sales made by the manufacturer, producer or agent thereof. If the goods are used or consumed, then the market value of the same at the time of such use or consumption. If the goods are shipped for a foreign port, then a return is to be made according to the value at the place of shipment. If removed for use or consumption, or consigned to auction or commission merchants other than agents of the manufacturer or producer, then they are to be returned according to value at the place of manufacture or production.

It will be observed that the law provides for two cases—the one where the tax accrues before an actual sale has been made of the goods; and the other where no tax accrues until after a sale has been effected.

In the first case, market value, either at the place of shipment or at the place of manufacture or production, according as the goods are shipped to a foreign port or consigned to auction or commission merchants other than agents, is taken as the basis of value on which the tax is to be assessed; and in the second case actual sales constitute such basis of value.

Prior to July 13, 1866, the law allowed the manufacturer of goods, &c., when making his sales at places other than the place of manufacture or production, to deduct from his gross sales, freight, a reasonable commission not exceeding three per cent., and other expenses of sale *bona fide* paid. But the act above referred to amended Section 86 by striking out all that part of it which authorized any deductions whatever from the actual sales or market value of goods, &c., which had become liable to tax and on which the tax had accrued.

Under the law now in force, no deductions are allowed for commission, freight, storage, cartage, insurance, or any other expense which may be incurred in effecting the sale of goods, &c.

When the goods are sold by the manufacturer or producer, or his agent or agents, the gross amount of actual sales is to be returned, and the tax assessed thereon without any deductions whatever, regardless of the place where the sales are made.

When the goods are shipped to a foreign country, no sale having been made, they are to be returned at their market value at the place of shipment; and when consigned to auction and commission merchants, other than agents of the manufacturer or producer, they are to be returned at their market value at the place of manufacture or production.

Such, in my opinion, are clearly the requirements of the Excise Law now in force in relation to the questions submitted in your letter to the honorable Secretary for his views. Very truly yours,

F. A. ROLLINS, Commissioner.

Messrs. RALPH CLARK & Co., New-York City.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, May 30, 1867.

SIR: I reply to your letter of March 26th that certified copies of papers and proceedings under the Bankrupt Law require a five-cent stamp.

Very respectfully,
E. A. ROLLINS, Commissioner.

GEO. F. BETTS, Esq., Clerk of District Court, New-York.

Commissioner ROLLINS, treating of the use of revenue stamps, in a recent circular, says:

"Revenue stamps may be used indiscriminately upon any of the matters or things enumerated in schedule B, except proprietary and playing card stamps, for which a special use has been provided.

Postage stamps cannot be used in payment of the duty chargeable on instruments.

The law does not designate which of the parties to an instrument shall furnish the necessary stamp, nor does the Commissioner of Internal Revenue assume to determine that it shall be supplied by one party rather than by another; but if an instrument subject to stamp duty is issued without having the necessary stamps affixed thereto, it cannot be recorded, or admitted, or used as evidence, in any Court, until a legal stamp or stamps, denoting the amount of tax, shall have been affixed as prescribed by law, and the person who thus issues it is liable to a penalty, if he omits the stamp with an intent to evade the provisions of the Internal Revenue Act.

The first act imposing a stamp tax upon certain specified instruments took effect, so far as said tax is concerned, Oct. 1, 1862. The impression which seems to prevail to some extent, that no stamps are required upon any instruments issued in the States lately in insurrection, prior to the surrender, or prior to the establishment of collection districts there, is erroneous.

Instruments issued in those States since Oct. 1, 1862, are subject to the same taxes as similar ones issued at the same time in the other States.

No stamp is necessary upon an instrument executed prior to Oct. 1, 1862, to make it admissable in evidence, or to entitle it to record.

Certificates of loan, in which there shall appear any written or printed evidence of an amount of money to be paid on demand, or at a time designated, are subject to stamp duty as "promissory notes."

When two or more persons join the execution of an instrument, the stamp to which the instrument is liable under the law may be affixed and canceled by either of them; and "when more than one signature is affixed to the same paper, one or more stamps may be affixed thereto, representing the whole amount of the stamp required for such signatures."

No stamp is required on any warrant of attorney accompanying a bond or note, when such bond or note has affixed thereto the stamp or stamps denoting the duty required; and, whenever any bond or note is secured by mortgage, but one stamp duty is required on such papers—such stamp duty being the highest rate required for such instruments, or either of them. In such case a note or memorandum of the value or denomination of the stamp affixed should be made upon the margin or in the acknowledgment of the instrument which is not stamped.

Particular attention is called to the change in section 154, by striking out the words "or used;" the exemption thereunder is thus restricted to documents, &c., issued by the officers therein named. Also to the changes in sections 152 and 158, by inserting the words "and canceled in the manner required by law."

The acceptor or acceptors of any bill of exchange or order for the payment of any sum of money, drawn or purporting to be drawn in any foreign country, but payable in the United States, must, before paying or accepting the same, place thereupon a stamp indicating the duty.

It is only upon conveyances of realty sold that conveyance stamps are necessary. A deed of real estate made without valuable consideration need not be stamped as a conveyance; but if it contains covenants, such, for instance, as a covenant to warrant and defend the title, it should be stamped as an agreement or contract.

When a deed purporting to be conveyance of realty sold, and stamped accordingly, is inoperative, a deed of confirmation made simply to cure the defect, requires no stamp. In such case, the second deed should contain a recital of the facts, and should show the reasons for its execution.

Partition deeds between tenants in common need not be stamped as conveyances, inasmuch as there is no sale of realty, but merely a marking out or a defining of the boundaries of the part belonging to each; but where money or other valuable consideration is paid by one co-tenant to another for equality of partition, there is a sale to the extent of such consideration, and the conveyance, by the party receiving it, should be stamped accordingly.

A conveyance of land sold for unpaid taxes, issued since August 1, 1866, by the officers of any county, town, or other municipal corporation in the discharge of their strictly official duties, is exempt from stamp tax.

A conveyance of realty sold subject to a mortgage should be stamped according to the consideration, or the value of the property unencumbered. The consideration in such case is to be found by adding the amount paid for the equity of redemption to the mortgaged debt. The fact that one part of the consideration is paid to the mortgagor and the other part to the mortgagee does not change the liability of the conveyance.

The stamp tax upon a mortgage is based upon the amount it is given to secure. The fact that the value of the property mortgaged is less than that amount, and that consequently the security is only partial, does not change the liability of the instrument. When, therefore, a second mortgage is given to secure the payment of a sum of money partially secured by a prior mortgage upon other property, or when two mortgages upon separate property are given at the same time to secure the payment of the same sum, each should be stamped as though it were the only one.

A mortgage given to secure a surety from loss, or given for any purpose whatever, other than security for the payment of a definite and certain sum of money, is taxable only as an agreement or contract.

The stamp duty upon a lease, agreement, memorandum, or contract for the hire, use, or rent of any land, tenement or portion thereof, is based upon the annual rent or rental value of the property leased, and the duty is the same whether the lease be for one year, for a term of years, or for the fractional part of a year only.

Upon every assignment or transfer of a mortgage a stamp tax is required equal to that imposed upon a mortgage for the amount remaining; unpaid this tax is required upon every such transfer in writing, whether there is a sale of the mortgage or not; but no stamp is necessary upon the indorsement of a negotiable instrument, even though the legal effect of such indorsement is to transfer a mortgage by which the instrument is secured.

An assignment of a lease within the meaning and intent of schedule B, is an assignment of the leasehold, or of some portion thereof, by the lessee, or by some person claiming by, from or under him, such an assignment as subrogates the assignee to the rights, or some portion of the rights, of the lessee, or of the person standing in his place. A transfer by the lessor of his part of a lease, neither giving nor purporting to give a claim to the leasehold, or to any part thereof, but simply a right to the rents, &c., is subject to a stamp tax as a contract or agreement only.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, NO. 5 NASSAU-ST.,
Will receive SEVEN-THIRTY notes of all the series in exchange for the NEW 5-20 CONSOLIDATED BONDS, at the best market rates, which holders of seven-thirties will find to their advantage.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, June 4, 1867.

The receipts for the principal kinds of produce since our last have been 49 bbls. Ashes, 7,789 bbls. Flour, 150 bbls. and 300 bags Corn Meal, 31,252 bush. Wheat, 91,680 bushels Corn, 2,579 bushels Rye, 8,800 bushels Barley, 36,626 bushels Peas, 30,850 bushels Oats, 171 pkgs. Cut Meats, 5,800 bbls. Petroleum, and 789 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are in moderate request, at $8 75 for Pots, and $13 for Pearls, ℘ 100 lbs.

CANDLES—Have been quiet at former prices.

COFFEE—Has been in fair request and steady, including Java at 24½c.@25c.; Maracaibo, 17½c.@18¾c.; Laguayra, 17½c.@18½c.; Rio, 15c.@19c.; St. Domingo, 15¾c.@16c., in gold, ℘ lb. Stock of Coffee here, to-day, 68,716 pkgs., including of Rio 47,874 bags; Java, Government bags, 1,041; Maracaibo, 3,531 bags; Laguayra, 9,451 bags, and other descriptions, 6,769 pkgs. Sales, to-day, 8,760 bags.

COTTON—Has been more active at buoyant prices. Middling grades closed at 27½c.@29½c., chiefly at 28c.@29c. ℘ lb., on receipts of 4,493 bales, against sales and resales of 3,650 bales.

Movements in Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	5,406
Receipts last week	8,349
Receipts preceding week	8,058
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1867	335,209
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1866	572,557
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1867	667,394
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	511,630
Exports week ending to-day	5,373
Exports since Jan. 1	265,736
Exports since Sept. 1	389,329
Exports year ending Dec. 31, 1866	381,094
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	495,309
Estimated stock on hand here	105,000

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866	2,571,040
Receipts at all the ports from Sept. 1, 1866, to latest mail dates	1,743,000
Exports from all the ports since Sept. 1, 1866	1,339,000
Estimated stock on hand at all the ports at latest mail dates	290,000

FISH—A very moderate inquiry prevails for the principal kinds at about previous prices.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has again been materially reduced in price, yet has been in very limited request, closing quite irregularly. Sales since our last have been 3,650 bbls., including poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $9@$10; common to good Extra State at $10 50@$11 25; good to choice do. do. at $11 30@$12 30; round-hoop Extra Ohio, poor to good shipping brands, at $11 65@$12 65 ℘ bbl. We now quote:

Superfine State and Western	9 00	@10 00
Extra State	10 50	@12 30
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	10 35	@14 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g brands	11 65	@12 65
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	12 65	@14 50
Extra Genesee	12 30	@14 25
Common to choice extra Missouri	13 75	@16 75

Southern Flour continues depressed and declining; sales have been reported of only 400 bbls. at $11@$12 75 for ordinary to fair extra, and $12 75@$16 for fair to very choice extra do. ℘ bbl. Canadian Flour is very dull at $13@$15 50 for extra ℘ bbl. Rye Flour is quite heavy at from $7 25@$9 40 ℘ bbl.; sales 650 bbls. Corn Meal is in moderate request at $5 80@$5 90 for Jersey and City, $6 for Western, $5 80 for City, and $6 25 for Brandywine, ℘ bbl.; sales 200 bbls. Of California and Oregon Flour sales were reported of 450 bbls. and sacks, at $13@$14 50 ℘ bbl. of 196 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been extremely dull and irregular in price. Sales have been confined to sundry small lots, including No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $2 70@$2 72½; No. 2 Spring at $2 30@$2 40; No. 3 do. at $2 20@$2 25, and White California at $2 90@$2 95 ℘ bushel. Corn has been depressed, and new has declined materially, under more liberal offerings. The demand has been moderate. Sales have been reported since our last of 75,000 bushels at $1 12@$1 25 for interior to very handsome new Mixed Western, the latter for small lots, the bulk of the sales of sound having been at $1 20@$1 22; $1 25 for Yellow Western; $1 05 for damaged do.; $1 25 for White Western, $1 27@$1 28½ for old Mixed Western, chiefly at $1 28 ℘ bushel. Oats have been in more demand, and Western have advanced decidedly. We quote Chicago, Milwaukee, Michigan and Ohio at 83c.@86c.; State at 87c.@88c., Pennsylvania at 86c.@87c. ℘ bushel; sales 64,000 bushels. Barley continues in limited demand at former rates; Barley Malt is buoyant; 10,000 bushels sold, for September delivery, at 75c. Rye continues very quiet and heavy; sales 3,500 bushels, including Western at $1 70@$1 73 ℘ bushel. 15,000 bushels Canada Peas were sold for export on private terms.

HAY—North River bale has been in less request, at $1 50@$1 60 for shipping, and $1 85@$2 05 for local use, ℘ 100 lbs. Straw, 90c.@$1 30 ℘ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue inactive at previous prices, including New at 30c.@65c.; Old at 20c.@40c., and Foreign at 40c.@75c. ℘ lb.

HIDES—Have been very quiet since our last, at about previous quotations.

LEATHER—Sole has been in moderate demand, at essentially unchanged prices. We quote: SOLE—Slaughter and Salted, good Light, 35c.@40c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Middle, 38c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Heavy, 40c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter, light Cropped, good, 44c.@47c.; Oak Slaughter, middle Cropped, good, 47c.@50c.; Oak Slaughter, Bellies, Cropped, good, 21c.@23c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Light, 29c.@30c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Middle, 29½c.@30½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Heavy, 29½c.@30½c.; Hemlock, California, good Light, 28½c.@29½c.; Hemlock, California, good Middle, 29c.@30c.; Hemlock, California, good Heavy, 28½c.@29½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Light, 28c.@29½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, good Middle, 28½c.@29½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Heavy, 28c.@29½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres, damaged, all weights, 25c.@26½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres, poor, all weights 19c.@21c.; Hemlock Slaughter, in rough, 37c.@39c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, light, 39c.@41c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, middle, 36c.@40c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, heavy, 38c.@45c., cash, ℘ lb.

MOLASSES—Has been in moderate request, including Porto Rico at 55c.@70c.; Cuba at 40c.@58c.; English Island, 55c.@60c. ℘ gallon.

OILS—Have been in rather more demand, including Crude Whale at 75c.; Bleached Whale, 85c.@90c.; Crude Sperm at $2 40@$2 45; Unbleached do. at $2 80; Lard Oil at 90c.@$1 15; Red Oil at 55c.@70c.; Linseed Oil at $1 37@$1 40 ℘ gallon.

NEW-BEDFORD OIL MARKET—Week ending June 3—The market remains quiet. There are no sales of Sperm in this market. In Boston, 230 bbls. sold on private terms, for manufacturing. In Whale the sales embrace 450 bbls. Northern on private terms, and 300 do. dark, at 70c. ℘ gallon, and in Edgartown, 500 bbls. Northern and Coast on private terms—all to the trade.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States.

	Bbls. Sperm.	Bbls. Whale.	Lbs. Bone.
From Jan. 1 to June 3, 1867	13,106	52,893	672,700
Same time last year	11,320	44,328	584,000
Exports for the week ending June 3, 1867			
Previously	11,636	9,767	274 400
From Jan 1. to date	11,636	9,767	274,400
Same time last year	1,871	348	320,150

[*Whalemen's Shipping List.*

PETROLEUM—Is inactive but steady at 16c.@16½c. for Crude; 22c.@26c. for ordinary to prime Refined in bond, and 40c.@41c. for Refined, free, ℘ gallon.

PRINTING CLOTHS—Sales in Providence last week 114,000 pieces, including, according to the *Journal*, 5,000 pieces 50x60, 7½c., 10,000 do. 56x60, 7¾c.; 10,000 do. 64x64, 8½c.; 15,000 do. 64x64, on private terms; 10,000 do. 64x64, 8¾c.; 35,000 do. 64x64, 9c.; 20,000 do. 64x64, 9½c.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been quiet to-day and lower in price, closing very heavily, under a pressure to realize, mainly on speculative account. Sales have been reported since our last of 4,100 bbls., in lots, at $23@$23 25 for new Western Mess, closing at $23 cash, in the afternoon; $22 for one-year-old Mess, $19@$19 25 for Prime, $22@$22 25 for Prime Mess ℘ bbl. Cut Meats have been quite heavy at 8⅜c.@10c. for dry salted and sweet pickled Shoulders, and 12c.@15c. for Hams, ℘ lb., the latter rate for a fancy brand (Thorn's;) sales 325 pkgs. Bacon is dull at 12½c. for Short Clear, 11¾c. for Long Clear, 11½c. for short Rib, 11¼c. for long Rib, and 10½c. for Cumberland Cut, ℘ lb.; sales 240 boxes. Lard continues inactive and declining. Sales have been reported since our last of 740 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 12¼c.@13½c., the latter rate for small lots. Beef continues quiet at $14 50@$21 for very poor to choice Plain Mess, and $19 50@$23 75 for Extra do.; sales have been reported of 280 bbls. Tierce Beef continues inactive. Beef Hams are very dull at $40@$41 ℘ bbl.; sales, 150 bbls. Butter has been very quiet at 18c.@29c. for State, and 10c.@20c. for inferior to prime Western, ℘ lb. Cheese is dull and heavy at 8c.@17c. ℘ lb. Messrs. STARIN & FLOYD notice the opening of the Butter season thus: "The season for dairy products, which is now fairly opened, bids fair to be a most remarkable one in its magnitude, operation and results. The extraordinary prices that have been obtained for Butter and Cheese during the past five years has not only had the effect of stimulating production immensely throughout the whole North, and diverting so many cattle to that purpose as to aid materially in shortening the supply of Beef and enhancing its value, but it has also stimulated production in an equal ratio in California, in many of our home markets, and in the several European markets which we have heretofore almost wholly supplied. With a good season for grass, which is now an assured fact, we will have this season the most enormous crops of both Butter and Cheese that this country has ever yet produced, with a diminished home demand, and a strong competition in the several markets of the world with their own productions, the result depending on quality and price. A low range of prices is no longer a question, as that result will determine itself in the face of all obstacles and combinations, and the only question left for the dairy interest to decide is, whether the great export trade shall be sacrificed to a desire for high prices, or whether they will fairly meet the present issue, and freely accept moderate prices and the continued control, at fair profits, of the immense trade that has enriched them during the last few years. The outside production of Butter and Cheese has been forced by our own high prices, and we are thus closing up the various outlets for stock, while a free sale of our product, with prices on hard bottom, would wipe out such production, and drive all competitors from the field. The total receipts of Butter for the week ending this day are 13,844 packages. Trade is heavy and sluggish, and prices are lower, with a downward tendency, while from present indications this decline in prices must continue until a point is reached that will open markets outside of our home demand. Old Butter is out of market except for grease purposes. We note a decline in Fresh Pail Butter of 5c. ℘ lb., and other grades in equal ratio."

RICE—Has been inactive but steady.

SEEDS—Have been quite dull, and unsettled in price.

SKINS—Have been lightly dealt in, including Honduras Deer at 58c.; San Juan, 50c.@52½c.; Bolivar, 37½c.@40c.; Sisal, 57½c.@60c.; Vera Cruz, 57½c.; Chagres, 52½c.@55c.; Puerto Cabello, 47½c.; Para, 62½c.@64c., in gold, ℘ lb. Tampico Goat, 42½c.; Matamoras, 42½c.; Vera Cruz, 40c.@42½c.; Buenos Ayres, 33c.@35c.; Payta, 32½c.@35c., gold, ℘ lb.; Curacao, 50c.@55c., Cape, 35c.@40c., currency; Madras, 42½c. each.

SOAP—Has been quiet since our last, including Castile at 17½c.@18½c.; Colgate's Pale, 10c.; Laundry, 10½c., and Family, 10½c., ℘ lb.

SUGARS—Have been in moderately active demand at about former rates; sales since our last 1,650 hhds. Cuba, at 10½c.@12½c., and 120 boxes Havana, part at 11½c.@12½c. Refined Sugars are in less request at from 12½c.@15½c. ℘ lb.

STEARINE—Sales 118,000 lbs. at 12½c.@13c. ℘ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 91,000 lbs. at 10⅞c.@11⅛c.; also 56,000 lbs. Grease at 8¼c.@9½c. ℘ lb.

TOBACCO—Has been in good demand at uniform prices. Sales since our last 433 hhds. Kentucky at 4½c.@9c.; 240 cases Seed Leaf Ohio and Pennsylvania at 4½c.@9c., and 100 bales Yara on private terms. To-day Messrs. D. DOUGLAS, CAULKINS & Co., Broad street, held their semi-weekly sale of Seed Leaf and manufactured Tobacco, Cigars, &c. Although there was a fair attendance of the trade, a very tame spirit characterized the biddings, consequently a great portion of the offerings were withdrawn. After the auction a considerable quantity of Connecticut Leaf Tobacco, 1865 crop, was taken for export at 4c. ℘ lb. for "fliers," and 13c. for "wrappers," as well as several lots of Western Leaf at 7½c.@8c. ℘ lb.

TEAS—Have been very quiet and tending downward.

WHISKY—Sales transpired of 270 bbls. Western, in bond, at 35c. ℘ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Have been rather more active. For Liverpool, there were taken 500 bales Cotton at 3-16d. by sailing vessel, and 7-32d. by steamer, ℘ lb.; 500 boxes Cheese, by steamer, at 20s. ℘ ton; 400 bbls. Resin at 1s. 3d. ℘ 280 lbs.; 20 casks Oil Cake at 12s. 6d.; 20 hhds. Tobacco at 20s. ℘ ton. For London, 400 hhds Tobacco at 20s. ℘ ton. For Glasgow, by steamer, 7,500 bushels Peas at 4d. ℘ bushel; and 100 hhds. Tobacco at 27s. 6d. For Bristol, 2,000 bbls. Oil Cake at 20s. ℘ ton.

Sales of Real Estate—JUNE 4.

BY A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO.

6th-av.—1 lot s. e. cor. 129th-st., 25x100	$3,500
6th-av.—1 lot adjoining, 25x100	2,800
6th-av.—1 lot adjoining, 25x100	2,800
6th-av.—1 lot adjoining, 25x100	2,800
129th-st.—1 lot south side, 100 e. 6th-av, 25x100	1,500
129th-st.—1 lot, 100 e. 6th-av., 25x100	1,500
Williamsburgh.	
6th-st.—House and lot No. 9; lot 15.9x75.4; house 40 deep	8,250
Newark, N. J.	
Italian villa, 24x50.2, and 5 acres of land	15,000

BY E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
by order of the Hoboken Land and Improvement Company.

50x100 feet, east side Hudson-st., 100 feet south Newark-st., $190 a foot.	
1 lot southeast corner Meadow and 10th sts., 25x100 feet	3,100
25x100 feet, east side Meadow-st., 25 feet south of 10th-st., $64 per foot front.	
96.6x100 feet, east side Meadow-st., 50 feet south of 10th-st., $63 per foot front.	
1 lot northeast corner Meadow and 9th sts., 25x100	3,350
20x100 feet, east side Meadow-st., 25 feet north of 9th-st., $61 per foot front.	
101.6x100 feet, east side Meadow-st., 45 feet north of 9th-st., $60 per foot front.	
1 lot northwest corner Garden and 9th sts., 25x100	3,550
50x100 feet, west side Garden-st., 25 feet north of 9th-st., $67 per foot front.	
20x100 feet, west side Garden-st., 75 feet north of 9th-st., $68 per foot front.	
57.6x100 feet, west side Garden-st., 95 feet north of 9th-st., $65 per foot front.	
1 lot southwest corner Garden and 10th sts., 25x100 feet	3,650
18x100 feet west side Garden-st., 25 feet south of 10th-st., $73 per foot front.	
50x100 feet west side Garden-st., 43 feet south of 10th-st., $70 per foot front.	
25x100 feet, west side Garden-st., 93 feet south of 10th-st., $70 per foot front.	
28.6x100 feet, west side Garden-st., 118 feet south of 10th-st., $63 per foot front.	
1 lot northeast corner of Garden and 9th sts., 25x100 feet	3,625
75x100 feet, east side of Garden-st., 25 feet north of 9th-st., $85 per foot front.	
25x100 feet, east side of Garden-st., 175 feet north of 9th-st., $75 per foot front.	
25x100 feet, east side of Garden-st., 200 feet north of 9th-st., $70 50 per foot front.	
1 lot southeast corner of Garden and 10th sts., 25x100 feet	3,450
100x100 feet east side Garden-st., 25 feet south of 10th-st., $70 per foot front.	
1 lot northeast corner Meadow and 10th sts., 25x100 feet	3,050
50x100 feet east side Meadow-st., 25 feet north 10th-st., $84 per foot front.	
25x100 feet east side Meadow-st., 75 feet north 10th-st., $82 per foot front.	
25x100 feet, east side Meadow-st., 100 feet north 10th-st., $81 per foot front.	
75x100 feet, east side Meadow-st., 125 feet north 10th-st., $81 per foot front.	
1 lot southeast corner Meadow and 11th sts., 25x100 feet	$3,350
25x100 feet, east side Meadow, 25 feet south 11th-st., $87 per foot front.	
18x100 feet, east side Meadow, 50 feet south 11th-st., $86 per foot front.	
82x100 feet, east side Meadow, 68 feet south 11th-st., $85 per foot front.	
1 lot southwest corner Garden and 11th sts., 25x100 feet	4,400
125x100 feet, west side Garden-st., 25 feet south of 11th-st., $108 per foot front.	
1 lot northwest corner Garden-st., 15x100	3,250
175x100 feet, west side Garden-st., 25 feet north of 10th-st., $87 per foot front.	
1 lot northeast corner Willow and 9th sts., 25x100 feet	2,375
50x100 feet, east side Willow-st., 25 feet north of 9th-st., $62 50 per foot front.	
150x100 feet, east side Willow-st., 75 feet north of 9th-st., $57 50 per foot front.	
1 lot southeast of Willow and 10th sts., 25x100 feet	2,350
25x100 feet east side Willow-st., 25 feet south of 10th-st., $61 per foot front.	
75x100 feet east side Willow-st., 50 feet south of 10th-st., $61 per foot front.	
1 lot southwest corner Meadow and 10th sts.	$2,600
40x100 feet west side Meadow, 25 feet south of 10th-st., $57 per foot front.	
40x100 feet west side Meadow, 65 feet south of 10th-st., $65 per foot front.	
1 lot northwest corner Meadow and 9th sts., 25x100 feet	$2,350
25x100 feet west side Meadow st., 25 feet north of 9th-st., $62 per foot front.	
20x100 feet west side Meadow-st., 50 feet north of 9th-st., $61 per foot front.	
25x100 feet west side Meadow-st., 70 feet north of 9th-st., $60 per foot front.	
40x100 feet west side Meadow-st., 95 feet north of 9th-st., $58 per foot front.	
20x100 feet west side Meadow-st., 135 feet north of 9th-st., $56 per foot front.	
50x100 feet west side Meadow-st., 155 feet north of 9th-st., $56 per foot front.	

FURNITURE.

ESTABLISHED 1844.
SPRINGMEYER BROS.
LATE J. H. BELTER & CO.
FINE ROSEWOOD PARLOR FURNITURE.
PATENT ROSEWOOD BEDSTEADS.
PATENT ROSEWOOD BUREAUS,
(one lock controlling four drawers.)
Also, Rosewood, Black Walnut and Oak Library, Dining and Bedroom Furniture.
No. 722 Broadway, New-York.
Factory, 3d-av., corner of 76th-st.

REMOVAL.
WARREN WARD & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF COTTAGE FURNITURE,
Have removed to their
NEW WAREHOUSE,
Nos. 75 and 77 Spring-st., corner Crosby, one block east of Broadway, between the St. Nicholas and Metropolitan Hotels,
Where they are prepared to furnish every variety of CHAMBER, PARLOR, LIBRARY AND DINING-ROOM FURNITURE, BEDDING, &c., &c., UNSURPASSED IN QUALITY AND AT THEIR USUAL REASONABLE PRICES.

FURNITURE. FURNITURE.
BRAUNSDORF & METZ,
(Successors to Weil & Braunsdorf,)
Offer their stock of well-assorted furniture, consisting of
PARLOR, SITTING-ROOM, LIBRARY, BEDROOM AND DINING-ROOM SUITES,
of the latest styles, to the public at wholesale prices, At Nos. 125 and 127 Rivington-st.
N. B.—All goods warranted.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM
GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND
BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET,
AT REDUCED RATES.
DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
For particulars apply to
TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 86 South-st. and No. 23 Broadway.

SALOON TABLES.
IRON-FRAME MARBLE-TOP SALOON TABLES,
On hand and made to order, together with ALL KINDS OF IRON FURNITURE.
WM. GARDNER, No. 244 Canal-st., New-York.

ALWAYS BUY THE BEST.—SINGER'S Reversible Spring Bed, the standard, cheap, strong, durable, free from vermin; cool, healthy, luxurious. Sold everywhere. Mail orders filled. Warerooms, No. 215 Centre-st.

ALL KINDS OF FURNITURE, MATtresses, bedding, looking-glasses, &c., cheapest at G. W. SNEDEN & CAMPBELL'S, No. 263 Bowery, between Stanton and Houston sts.; goods warranted and delivered free. Furniture in suites.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest designs, at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York; mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

CUCKOO CLOCKS, (OUR PATENT,) watches, gold chains, silver and plated ware, (all our manufacture;) also French clocks, wholesale and retail, at reduced prices. A. FRANKFIELD & CO., No. 269 6th-av. and No. 315 8th-av.

IRON AND METALS.

THOS. J. POPE & BROS.,
PIG IRON, METALS, RAILS, &c.,
No. 292 Pearl, near Beekman-st., New-York.
CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.

PRINTING.

PRINTING.—CARDS, CIRCULARS, BILL-heads, By-laws, Pamphlets, &c., &c., at low rates, by DAVID HYNE, No. 109 Nassau-st. Cylinder Presswork for the trade.

HARDWARE.

LITTLE'S HARDWARE, CUTLERY, Edge and coopers' tools. Also, agricultural and horticultural implements adapted to the City, commission and country trade. No. 59 Fulton-st., between Cliff and Gold sts., east of Broadway.

DRY GOODS

NOUVEAUTE
DE
LONDON AND PARIS.

NOW OPENING,
MAGNIFICENT
FURNISHING GOODS,
WINDSOR SCARFS,
DOGSKIN DRIVING GLOVES,
DRESS SHIRTS AND COLLARS,
SILK UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
SCARFS, PINS AND SLEEVE-BUTTONS.

☞ AN EXTENSIVE AND MAGNIFICENT VARIETY of the above goods, many styles of which cannot be duplicated on this continent, will be found at
POPULAR PRICES,
AT
UNION ADAMS',
NO. 637 BROADWAY.

MILLIKEN & CO.,
No. 748 Broadway,
Have just received their Spring importations of
PRINTED LINENS
AND
LINEN DRESS GOODS,
Which they offer at prices considerably lower than those of last season.
THE PATTERNS, which are all new and very pretty have been printed for and are confined to us exclusively.
MILLIKEN & CO.,
NO. 748 BROADWAY.

TO FAMILIES VISITING THE PARIS EXPOSITION.
CASHMERES AND LACES,
COMPAGNIE DES INDES,
80 RUE RICHELIEU, 80.
Messrs. VERDE-DELISLE BROS., the proprietors, respectfully desire to inform the American ladies who visit the French Capital, that they will find at their establishment the LARGEST AND RICHEST ASSORTMENT OF INDIA AND FRENCH CASHMERES AND LACES IN THE WORLD, at prices that will sustain any and every comparison. The fabriques of the Company, placed as they are in every LACE DISTRICT OF FRANCE AND BELGIUM, and in ALL OF THE SHAWL DISTRICTS OF INDIA, enable them to sell at the price of MANUFACTURERS, instead of MERCHANTS, as well as to produce designs exclusively their own.
ENGLISH IS CURRENTLY SPOKEN IN THIS ESTABLISHMENT.
N. B.—The proprietors pay NO COMMISSIONS to any parties to bring custom to the house. Prices marked in plain figures.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
OFFER NEW STYLES OF
THE BON-TON
HOOP-SKIRT,
at prices from $1 50 to $3 50 each.
BROADWAY and 10TH-ST.

R. H. MACY.
NOW OPENING.
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, LINENS,
WHITE GOODS, FLANNELS, HOSIERY AND GLOVES.
LACES AND EMBROIDERIES,
LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS,
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S STRAW GOODS
LATEST SPRING STYLES AND SHAPES,
AT POPULAR PRICES.

SPECIALTY.
LLAMA LACE SHAWLS.
REAL LACE AND
LLAMA LACE PARASOL COVERS,
AT POPULAR PRICES.

PARASOLS AND SUN-UMBRELLAS,
A FULL ASSORTMENT OF BEST QUALITY RIBBONS, VELVET RIBBONS, VELVETS, DRESS-TRIMMINGS IN ALL THE LATEST NOVELTIES, BUTTONS, NOTIONS, FRENCH FLOWERS, &c.,
AT POPULAR PRICES.

DESCHAMP'S BEST QUALITY FRENCH KID GLOVES,
A FULL ASSORTMENT OF LADIES', GENTS' AND CHILDREN'S SIZES, ALL SELECTED COLORS, AND EVERY PAIR WARRANTED,
AT POPULAR PRICES.
No. 63 14TH-ST., between 5th and 6th avs.,
Nos. 204 and 206 6TH-AV.,
14TH-ST. AND 6TH-AV.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.
Another large lot of plain and fancy Bonnet Ribbons, from auction, cheaper than last week, Bonnet Silks and Trimmings, Satins, Millinery and real Laces, very cheap.
NEW FLOWERS EVERY MORNING.
Dress Trimmings, Gimps, Galloons, new varieties, black and colored Silk Velvet Ribbons, cheapest in this City.
Silk Parasols, 62½c., 75c., $1, $1 25 and upward, daily, from auction and manufacturers. Bargains!
Yankee Notions, Hoop Skirts and Corsets.
Straw Tassels, Braids and Ornaments.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311, 311½ Grand, and Nos. 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.
Just received one case of our best Kid Gloves, at $1 65. Every pair warranted.
Also, ladies' Kid Gloves, 44c., 56c., 75c., $1 and $1 25 the pair. Silk and Thread Gloves and Hosiery. PRICES DOWN. Embroideries, Linen Collars, Sets, &c., cheap! Ladies' Linen Hankerchiefs, 8c., 10c., 12c. and 15c., each bargains.
EDWARD RIDLEY.
Nos. 309, 311, 311½ Grand, and Nos. 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.
Straw Goods. Prices down.
Hats and Bonnets, half last month's prices.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311, 311½ Grand, and Nos. 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

TO MILLINERS AND COUNTRY STORE-KEEPERS.
Examine our Straw Goods: Cheapest in the City.
No advance on narrow Bonnet Ribbons.
We sell cut lengths of Millinery Goods cheaper than down-town jobbers sell whole pieces. Call; it will pay you.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand-st. and Nos. 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st., fifth block east from the Bowery.

IT SOUNDS LIKE 1857.
STAND FROM UNDER.
For we must have some failures soon.
MOST MERCHANTS BADLY FRIGHTENED.
Their stores are full of old goods bought at war prices, and they see their customers, instead of buying their dear goods, all flocking to
FOSTER BROTHERS,
where they find the same goods at half the prices they charge.
AUCTION LOT FINE MUSLINS, 10c.
AUCTION YARD-WIDE MUSLINS, EXCELLENT QUALITY, 12½c.
AUCTION FAST COLORED GINGHAMS, 10c.
AUCTION LOT PRINTS, 10c., fast colors.
AUCTION CASSIMERES, 50c. and 62½c.
AUCTION DRESS GOODS, ALPACAS, TABLE LINENS, QUILTS, &c., at half price.
We wish it distinctly understood that the above goods will only be sold at these prices for
"CASH DOWN."
Credit customers must, in all cases, pay an advance of 10 per cent.
FOSTER BROTHERS, 8th-av., near 18th-st.
FOSTER BROTHERS, No. 272 Bleecker-st.

AT F. DE PERCEVAL'S,
No. 739 BROADWAY, (opposite Astor-place.)
NOW OPEN.
Summer novelties for children, POPLIN and PIQUE SUITS, ROBES GABRIELLE, CLOAKS, CAPS, SLIPS, WAISTS, APRONS, BLANKETS, BIBS, SHOES, CORSETS, SPENCERS, &c., ready made and made to order. New style of SUN BONNETS.

AT F. DE PERCEVAL'S,
Broadway, (opposite Astor-place.)
LADIES' DRESSING SACKS, SPENCERS and SETS, GORED SKIRTS AND UNDER-GARMENTS, large stock of EMBROIDERED YOKES, CHEMISE BANDS, &c., &c.
INITIALS and MONOGRAMS EMBROIDERED to ORDER FOR HANDKERCHIEFS, TABLE LINEN and BEDCLOTHES, EMBROIDERIES, STAMPING and STAMPED GOODS.

"MACKENZIE'S" SILK SACKS.
The "QUEEN," at $20,
The "ISABELLA CATOLICO," at $25.
The "MARIE STUART," at $30.
No. 2 Clinton-place, 8th-st.,
One door from Broadway.

EDWARD DOUCET, PARIS, FRANCE.
The only depot in Paris for the sale of the celebrated Cheillery Gloves is at DOUCET'S, shirt-maker to the Emperor, No. 21 Rue de la Paix.

SEER SUCKER.
Four cases just received from Calcutta, for sale by
LANMAN & KEMP,
Nos. 69, 71 and 73 Water-st.

DRESS TRIMMINGS, NEW STYLES, Ribbons, Laces, Embroideries, Collars, Handkerchiefs, Rufflings, &c., &c., at reduced prices. Best quality $2 Kid Gloves reduced to $1 50; second, $1. At ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

1,000 FRENCH EMBROIDERED SETS, untrimmed and trimmed, with real cluny lace, $2 and $2 50, warranted worth from $4 50 to $9.
BENNETT & WILLIAMS, No. 479 Bowery.

LINENS, TABLE-CLOTHS, NAPKINS, Towelings, Hdkfs., Muslins, Blankets, Quilts, &c., at retail, low. GRAHAM'S Linen Warehouse, Clinton Hall, Astor-place, bet. Broadway and Cooper Institute.

MILLINERY.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S HATS AT $1 to $5. Crape Bonnets and Straw Bonnets at $5 to $10. Bias satin straw bonnets and hats at $1 to $2.
L. BINNS, No. 577 Broadway.

PARIS EXHIBITION, 1867.—JOHN ARTHUR & CO., No. 10 Rue Castiglione, agents to the British and American Embassies, established 36 years, undertake to represent exhibitors, bank and exchange house and estate agents, commission, transit agents and wine merchants. Every information gratis.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 5, 1867.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
14th-st. and Irving-place.
THIS AFTERNOON, commencing at 2 o'clock, MATINEE.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock. IMPERIAL TROUPE OF JAPANESE TOP-SPINNERS, ACROBATS, MAGICIANS, &c.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock. THE FLYING SCUD. Characters by Messrs. Frederic Robinson, Charles Fisher, A. W. Young, B. T. Ringgold, W. H. Norton, Miss Mary Barrett, &c.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock. THE WORRELL SISTERS. THE ELVES; OR, THE STATUE BRIDE, and ALADIN.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, an original and grand spectacular Drama, entitled THE BLACK CROOK.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, near Broome-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, EAST LYNNE; or, THE ELOPEMENT. Lucille Western in her role of Lady Isabel and Mme. Vine.

LINGARD'S NEW THEATRE,
No. 514 Broadway.
THIS AFTERNOON, commencing at 2 o'clock, MATINEE.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, THE SERIOUS FAMILY and THE LIMERICK BOY. Mr. Lingard as Aminadab Sleek.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Bayard and Canal sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7 o'clock, LAGARDERE and VISION OF THE DEAD. Principal characters by Mr. Studley and Mrs. Jones.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
THIS AFTERNOON at 2½, and EVENING at 8, MAZEPPA; Or, THE WILD HORSE OF TARTARY. PANORAMA OF THE NILE. A LARGE COLLECTION OF LIVING WILD ANIMALS. 300,000 CURIOSITIES.

GRIFFIN & CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.
Adjoining Fifth-avenue Hotel.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock. VENTRILOQUISM, SOMEBODY'S COAT, IMPERIAL BLACK JAPS, BALLADS, DANCES and INTERLUDES.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS,
No. 720 Broadway.
THIS EVENING, SONGS, DANCES, BURLESQUE OF THE JAPS, &c.

UNION HALL.
Broadway and 23d-st.
THIS AFTERNOON, commencing at 2½ o'clock, MATINEE.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock. BUNYAN TABLEAUX, largest panorama in the world, illustrating Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress.

STEINWAY HALL.
Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st.
THIS AFTERNOON, commencing at 2 o'clock, MATINEE.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, GRAND MUSICAL FESTIVAL. THE CREATION.

DODWORTH HALL,
No. 806 Broadway.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, GEORGIA MINSTRELS.

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☞ Advertisements for the Weekly Times must be handed in before 10 o'clock this evening.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

Dates by telegraph are to last evening, and by steamship (the *Cuba's* mails) to May 26.

We had reports the other day that Russia and Prussia had come to an understanding upon the Cretan question, and that Turkey was willing to submit the matter to the decision of the Great Powers. This rumor is repeated with the further news that the Emperor of Russia and Napoleon have come to an understanding, and that the question will be submitted to the aforesaid Powers at an early day.

The King of Prussia and Count Von Bismarck left Berlin, yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock, to visit Paris and the French Emperor.

GENERAL.

Our Havana correspondent writes, under date of May 28, that the telegrams announcing the fall of Queretaro and the capture of Maximilian were not believed by the *Diario* or *Prensa*, as their letters from Vera Cruz make no mention of the fact. A report was received in Vera Cruz stating that Porfirio Diaz had received a severe lesson from Marquez on the nights of the 13th and 14th, completely paralyzing the siege operations. If this should be true, coming as it does from prominent Imperialists in Vera Cruz, it must have some connection with the execution of Gen. O'Horan by Marquez. It is stated that a letter was intercepted, showing a regular understanding between O'Horan and Diaz, and that Marquez called O'Horan, and in his presence made him write a letter informing Diaz that he could attack the city on the following day in three different places, which took place, but instead of meeting with an easy victory which he expected, suffered a serious defeat, losing about 5,000 men between killed, wounded and prisoners, being compelled to retire and fortify himself at Chiquihuito. Up to the 20th no news of the fall of Queretaro had been received in Vera Cruz. It was stated that Diaz had asked Gen. Benavides to send him all the artillerymen he could spare, and that the guns of the Liberals at Vera Cruz were served principally by men who had served in the United States Army.

Our Havana correspondence (May 28) states that the peace of St. Domingo was likely to be disturbed shortly. Gen. Baez and his brother were busy organizing another expedition, the present Government being in full possession of all the particulars. Gen. Cabral, the President, accompanied by his staff and an escort of cavalry, had gone on a tour toward the Southern frontier to warn the towns, so as not to be surprised by the Baezists. The President was received at each place with a great deal of enthusiasm. At the last accounts he was at Las Matas, where he had organized a column of observation, the attack of Gen. Baez being expected at that place. Gen. Manuel de Jesus Rodriguez and Col. Antonio de Aba, who were implicated in the last attempt of Gen. Baez's, and who, after being taken prisoners, escaped from the Tower of Hommenage, have been recaptured and placed at the orders of the Government. The importation of zinc and the exportation of salt into the Dominican Republic have been declared free of duty for five years. The port of San Pedro de Macoris, in the province of Seyba, has been prepared for foreign commerce. American engineers are going out there to inspect the newly-discovered mines.

Yesterday morning the President, Secretary Seward and Postmaster-General Randall held a *levée* at the Capitol at Raleigh. They were escorted thither by Gov. Worth, Gen. Sickles and the Mayor and city authorities of Raleigh. A large number of citizens paid their respects to the President, among them many freedmen. At noon the ceremonies attending the dedication of a monument erected to the memory of the President's father were commenced at the city cemetery. The address for the occasion was delivered by Hon. D. L. Swain, LL.D., President of the State University. He alluded in a feeling manner to the death of Mr. Johnson, he having lost his life in consequence of over-exertion in rescuing from drowning two prominent citizens of Raleigh. In the afternoon the Presidential party attended a State dinner given in their honor, after which they visited the State charitable institutions in that vicinity. At the dinner no toasts were drunk nor speeches made.

The Constitutional Convention assembled at Albany, at noon, yesterday. After prayer the Convention proceeded to choose its officers, and the gentlemen who were nominated at the Republican caucus on the previous evening were selected, viz.: President, Wm. A. Wheeler; Secretary, Luther Caldwell; Sergeant-at-Arms, Samuel T. Pierce; Stenographer, Edward F. Underhill. A committee of five was appointed to prepare rules for the government of the Convention, and the rules of the Assembly were adopted until such time as the committee reports. A committee consisting of two from each judicial district was appointed to report the most practical mode of revising the Constitution. Mr. Greeley offered some resolutions relative to the cost and annual receipts of the canals, but they were tabled. A recess until 4 P. M., was taken.

Dispatches from the Plains say that the mail coach on the Smoky Hill route was fired into near "Big Timber," a few days ago, and again near Russell's Station. The former station was attacked for three nights in succession by Indians. Three hundred men with their horses and outfits are said to have deserted from Gen. Custer's cavalry during the past three weeks. Two hundred Pawnee scouts had an encounter with an equal number of Sioux near the end of the Pacific Railroad, a few days since. Three Sioux were killed. Gen. Sherman is *en route* to join Gen. Augur in the field.

Our Georgia correspondent writes that the prospects at present are good for a large cotton crop. He has been traveling over the State for two months, and speaks from his own observation. A large area has been planted, and much care is bestowed upon the cultivation. The writer "guesses" at a crop of 400,000 to 500,000 bales for Georgia—more than double that of last year. The corn crop also promises well, and the yield will be abundant should no accidents occur.

Hon. L. Harris Hiscox, a delegate from Onondaga County to the Constitutional Convention, was shot dead at Stanwix Hall, Albany, last night, by Gen. Cole, a lumber dealer in Syracuse. Cole was formerly in the cavalry service, and he claims that while he was in the army Hiscox committed a rape upon his (Cole's) wife. After the shooting, Cole surrendered himself to the Police, saying that he was justified in what he did, and that he had the proof of Hiscox's guilt in his possession.

The execution of Gottlieb Williams for the murder of Mrs. Miller, in September last, took place in Moyamensing Prison, Philadelphia, yesterday. Williams made no confession, and Rev. Mr. Allen stated in his behalf that he acknowledged the first murder laid to his charge, but that that was the only time that he had imbrued his hands in human blood, knowing nothing whatever of the crime for which he was to die.

The average Republican majority at the city election in Washington on Monday was 2,200. The Republican candidate for Congress carried every ward. The rest of the city ticket carried every ward but two. The Board of Councilmen will stand sixteen Republicans and five Democrats; the Board of Aldermen five Republicans and three Democrats. Seven Democrats hold over.

Mary Gilroy, an alleged accomplice of Bridget Durgan in the murder of Mrs. Coriell at Newmarket, N. J., was yesterday committed to jail to await the action of the Grand Jury. An examination was had before a magistrate, when some facts were elicited which were not brought out on the trial of Bridget Durgan.

The impeachment trial of Judge King, which has been progressing before the Missouri Senate for two or three weeks, resulted on Monday in his removal from office, and disqualification from holding any position of honor, trust or profit for two years. The respondent was found guilty on all the articles and specifications except one.

The new taxation scheme in Havana meets with much opposition from the foreign merchants. The house of Meert & Co. have protested against it, and it is understood that many other foreign houses are resolved to follow suit, and hundreds of the dealers propose to return their licenses.

Walter M. Rogers, a policeman, was murdered at Memphis yesterday by a drunken man named Tom Prewitt. The murderer approached the officer and told him to get down on his knees and beg for mercy. Rogers declined to do so, when Prewitt shot him dead.

At a meeting of the Historical Society, last evening, a paper was read by John Austin Stevens, Jr., on "The Merchants of New-York."

LOCAL.

In the Supreme Court Circuit, Part II., no business could be done yesterday for want of jurors. On Monday Judge Daniels ordered a fresh panel of 100, to be returned on Wednesday morning by the Sheriff. Yesterday Judge Miller, who occupied the bench of the same Court, (Judge Daniels sitting at Special Term,) ordered an additional panel of 150, to be returned at 10 A. M. on Thursday. Thus we have 350 jurors summoned thus far in the month of June for one branch of the Supreme Court. The Judges say that if lawyers and litigants do not accomplish anything by way of disposing of causes before the commencement of the Summer vacation, it shall not be their fault.

A motion was made yesterday for alimony and counsel fee in the action for divorce brought by Augusta F. Bull *vs.* Henry Bull. The wife brought the suit against her husband in the Supreme Court for the purpose of obtaining a decree of separation on the ground of cruelty and inhuman treatment, alleged to have been perpetrated upon her at various times since their marriage in 1866. The wife claims that her husband is possessed of large means; on the other hand, he says that his income does not exceed $2,000 per annum. The Court reserved its decision. The parties have heretofore resided on Staten Island.

William Newman was arrested yesterday by the Brooklyn Police on a charge of being one of the ringleaders in the riot on St. Patrick's Day, when he was seen wielding a sabre. The prisoner has been fully identified by the wounded officers as the belligerent Marshal who rendered himself so conspicuous on that day. He is locked up for the present at Police Headquarters.

The most important case disposed of in the Court of Special Sessions yesterday was that of Mrs. Sophie Meyers, charged, it will be remembered, with defrauding a number of poor sewing girls out of the deposit money exacted as security for the material intrusted them for making up. Mrs. Meyers was convicted, and sentenced to six months' imprisonment in the Penitentiary.

Six cases were disposed of yesterday in the Court of General Sessions. Four prisoners were sentenced to the State Prison, and one to the Penitentiary; one was remanded for sentence, and three were discharged under suspension of judgment.

The annual communication of the Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons was commenced yesterday afternoon at Irving Hall. A large audience was present. After the reading of the Grand Master's address, an adjournment was had until this afternoon at 2 o'clock.

The second grand base ball match of the season took place yesterday at Irvington, N. J., between the Union and Irvington Clubs. The latter Club was victorious, by a score of 27 to 16.

We are indebted to Mr. W. Gunter, purser of the steamship *Rapidan*, for late Havana papers.

Breadstuffs were in very moderate demand yesterday. Flour, Wheat and new Corn were much cheaper. Oats were firmer. Provisions were quiet; Mess Pork was decidedly lower. Groceries, Cotton and Stearine were in better request. The freight engagements were more extensive.

The Impeachment Business.

According to reports from Washington a majority of the Judiciary Committee of the House has decided that they have discovered no grounds for impeaching the President. This will probably end the whole proceeding, although Mr. Ashley threatens to appeal from the Committee to the House. Such an appeal, especially when taken by him, will amount to nothing. The House would in any case be averse to impeachment unless "crimes and misdemeanors" had been traced to the President of such a character as to leave no alternative; and in the face of a report against it from a majority of the Committee, not one-fourth of the House will be in favor of such a proceeding.

Besides, the time has gone by when impeachment would serve the ends for which it was first proposed. Its original object was, not to punish the President for his crimes, but to get possession of his office. Wendell Phillips, Ashley, Stevens and their associates, wanted the power and the patronage of the Executive within their own control. They feared, moreover, that the President would interpose difficulties in the way of their political projects,—that he would interfere with the execution of laws they might pass,—and they deemed impeachment important, therefore, as the only means of putting in his place some one who would be more obedient to their wishes. Mr. Phillips declared openly that the President was an "obstacle" to the accomplishment of their plans, and that he must therefore be removed. Gov. Boutwell said that he did not see how it would be possible to pass and carry into effect the measures which the public welfare demanded, so long as Mr. Johnson remained in the Executive chair. Other leading Radicals were equally clear and explicit in their avowals of the motive which prompted the movement for impeachment. It was designed, after articles of impeachment had been passed by the House, to secure the President's suspension from office during the trial: and, by way of preparation for that contingency, Mr. Wade of Ohio was selected to be President of the Senate,—not by reason of any fitness for that place, but because he was supposed to be especially qualified for the contingent service which had been marked out for him.

The lapse of time has weakened the force of this motive, if not destroyed it altogether. President Johnson is not so much of an "obstacle" as was anticipated. He has executed the laws of Congress in perfect good faith and with full effect. His appointment of Military Commanders of the Southern Departments was judicious and met with general approval. He aided in securing the exercise by the blacks of the suffrage conferred upon them by law. His appointments to office have been largely controlled by the Radical Members of Congress, and in all respects he has left no room for serious complaint as to the course he has pursued. There is little motive, therefore, and as little desire now, even among the Republicans in Congress, to "get rid" of the President in any other way than by the expiration of his term of office.

The Committee will probably recommend the publication of the immense amount of matter which they have collected about the President, under the name of "testimony." We can see no possible good to be thus effected, but that consideration will have but little weight. Much of this evidence is mere scandal and gossip,—some of it malicious, and more of it merely reckless,—which has very little bearing of any kind upon the public interest, and will serve only to feed the appetite for scandal, which is so sharp and so universal.

Gen. Sheridan in Louisiana—Removal of the Executive.

The controversy touching the right of the commanding Generals, under the Reconstruction Act, to remove civil officials and to appoint others in their stead, will probably be brought to a crisis by the deposition of Gov. Wells. Strictly speaking, perhaps, the possession of the authority implied in this step legitimately belongs to the military head of a district, whose civic functionaries hold office simply by sufferance. As the law stands, the General is, for the time, absolute master of the district under his jurisdiction. He is empowered to judge of the manner in which civil officers, from the highest to the lowest, perform their duty, and to do whatever is necessary for the due administration of justice and the efficient working of the reconstruction measures. No great stretch of legal interpretation is required, then, to justify his removal of officials who stand in the way of justice or the law. Confessedly, he may supersede civil with military authority; from which fact the inference is not unreasonable that he may supersede one civil officer by another. The power is so arbitrary, however,—so utterly at variance with the relation of the soldier to the law, as understood by the American people,—that nothing short of a great emergency can warrant its exercise. Its application to the case of Mayor Monroe, of New-Orleans, and a couple of his rebel abettors, passed unchallenged because of their notorious hostility to the Union cause and authority. Gen. Sheridan's second proceeding of the same nature,—the removal of the Board of Levee Commissioners and the appointment of their successors,—originated in circumstances but little known beyond the State, and was strengthened by the high standing and character of the appointees. So, again, with reference to Gen. Pope's action in removing the Mayor of Mobile,—while the proceeding itself may be open to criticism, the occasion which produced it and the temperate and judicious exposition of duty with which Gen. Pope sustains it, will go far towards establishing its expediency.

The deposition of Gov. Wells and the appointment of Mr. Durant as his successor, are acts which, on their face, seem more difficult of justification. The principle involved is, of course, the same in all the cases. But the information which has reached us reveals no immediate and adequate cause other than a general allegation that Wells has "made himself an impediment to the faithful execution of the Act of Congress of March 2, 1867, by directly and indirectly impeding the General in command in the faithful execution of the law." In what manner Wells has impeded the execution of the law we are left to conjecture. A separate statement, furnished by Gen. Sheridan to the Secretary of War, in explanation of the proceedings in regard to the Levee Commissioners, proves, however, the existence of an angry feeling between the parties, and throws the only light we possess upon the present issue of the quarrel.

More than once during the last few weeks, rumor has spoken of the removal of Gen. Sheridan from the command of his district. The President, it has been said, had the subject under consideration, and he has been assailed on the supposition that the movement originated in rebel quarters. The truth is, however, that Gen. Sheridan's detractors and opponents have sprung from the Republican side. The new Republican organ in Louisiana is one of the most unfriendly of his critics, and Gov. Wells and his friends have been the active plotters for his removal. Of the latter circumstance we have an explanation in the setting aside of the Levee Commissioners, whom Wells had appointed with a view to personal and partisan advantages. Wells himself had played the part of a usurper in the premises. The Louisiana Legislature last Winter provided for the continuance in office of Commissioners of rebel affinities, to whom it assigned the disbursement of four millions in connection with levee repairs. The plum was too tempting to be lost by the Executive without a struggle. Wells, therefore, in contravention of the State law and without a shadow of justification, created a Board composed of his party and personal adherents, avowedly, as Gen. Sheridan testifies, "to disburse the money in the interest of his own party, he securing for it votes at the time of election." In the squabble that ensued between the two Boards the General was appealed to, and he ended it in true soldierly fashion. On one side were Commissioners identified with the rebel interests of the State, on the other Commissioners intent upon serving Wells and his faction; between them, four millions of dollars, or bonds for that amount, intended to mitigate the suffering produced by inundations and to prevent their recurrence. Sheridan, by a stroke of his pen, blotted both Boards out of existence and organized another, under whose administration the industrial interests of the State seem likely to be benefited.

Here, then, we obtain a glimpse of the secret springs of Wells' intrigues against Sheridan. The great prize had been snatched from the Governor's grasp. The power not only of spending a large sum of money, but also of building up partisan interests, had been taken out of his hands. An appeal was had to Washington; Sheridan's course was impugned, and the War Department finally stayed Sheridan's action and called for the reasons that had prompted it. The published dispatches render it tolerably apparent that Sheridan recognized the interrogatory as the result of Wells' intrigues, and resolved upon squaring accounts with his real adversary. Thus considered, his answer to the Secretary of War, which wears the look of arrogance and hate, becomes intelligible. He denounces Wells as "a political trickster and disunionist," as "dishonest," as a patron of rebel uniforms, as a skulker in seasons of trouble, pursuing a course "as sinuous as the mark left in the dust by the movement of a snake." That these terms of denunciation are in the main just, we have no doubt. Wells' conduct in relation to the July riot was cowardly and contemptible, and his acts as Governor of the State have been characterized by a systematic defiance of law and equity. But these facts scarcely reconcile us to the fierce invective of Sheridan's report to the War Department. It reminds us of the impetuous cavalry leader, rather than the calm, wise administrator in the presence of difficulties which may be best overcome by patience, not passion.

Reasoning from appearances, Sheridan seems to have followed the dispatch of his fiery message to Washington with a determination to dispose decisively of the tricky and troublesome Governor. Having denounced him as unworthy of trust and an obstacle to reconstruction, the General has brought matters to a climax by consigning him to private life. As between Wells the deposed and Durant the appointee, there can be little hesitation in deciding in favor of the latter as in every way the more trustworthy man. But the relative merits of the individuals, or of the quarrel between Sheridan and Wells, are of small moment compared with the questions raised by the General's proceeding. The integrity that suggested it will not be questioned. The display of temper that accompanies it, however, divests it of dignity, impairs the force of the reasoning that may be offered in its behalf, and imparts to it an arbitrary and a high-handed aspect which must damage the *prestige* of Sheridan's administration.

Going to War.

A cotemporary urges, persistently and with a vigor peculiarly its own, that we have quarrels to settle in nearly every quarter of the world, which can only be referred to the arbitrament of the sword. Brazil declines the friendly intervention of our Government, in bringing about a peace between the Emperor and his neighbors. That is an insult, and must be avenged. The Argentine Republic is equally determined to fight it out, without regard to outside remonstrances. That, too, is an affront, only to be wiped out by more bloodshed. Paraguay, encouraged by these examples, likewise turns a deaf ear to our counsel; and that is altogether insufferable. Spain disregarded the appeals of all the neutral powers, especially of the United States, at Valparaiso. We must take forcible possession of Cuba, without delay. The termination of the Reciprocity Treaty makes it necessary for American vessels navigating the St. Lawrence to have British permits. Here is a *casus belli*, beyond all question. The mouth of the river must be blockaded at once, until we get possession of it from the upper lakes to the Gulf. The Mexican President has not yet responded favorably to the appeal of our Government in behalf of Maximilian; we are, therefore, bound, in the maintenance of the national honor, to send an army at once across the Rio Grande.

A resort to nonsense of this sort has not been so common since the War as it was in years previous thereto. The realities of four years of civil strife certainly helped to sober the most frothy fillibusters. There was less necessity for whipping the world generally when the national courage and endurance were so sharply taxed at home. Newspaper declarations of war could hardly be got up, even for badinage or burlesque. The ghastly sights to be witnessed every day for weary, dismal months and years made the grin of the Pantaloon too hideous to be endured. It is probably different now with a class among us; but those of our people possessed of ordinary common sense, we take it, find the burdens of the late war many degrees too oppressive to allow themselves to be greatly tickled with the pleasantry of getting up half a dozen or more new ones.

It is in such rubbish as this challenging of the human race to mortal combat that foreigners, who choose to be impertinent, find their justification. Here we had the Juarez agent of Mexico haranguing a New-York crowd, the other evening, on the wrongs which his country had suffered at the hands of the Secretary of State. Said this grateful and veracious diplomatist:

> "There are a great many things about this Mexican matter which are not very well known. A gentleman said to me only to-day, 'Well, we know Mr. Seward protested against this thing from the beginning.' Yes, he did protest; but few people know how the protest was made. Why, just at the time when I became connected with the Republic, a near relative of Mr. Seward had taken an active part in establishing an Imperial express company. Just at that time, when the prospect of the Liberal cause was very dark and gloomy, the name of Clarence Seward gave moral support to Maximilian, and gave moral support against the Republic. In the Cabinet, Mr. Seward has always acted against the Liberals. Gen. Grant, the President, and, indeed, all the other members of the Cabinet, were in our favor, but Mr. Seward was always against us. Indeed, but for the determined action of some citizens of New-York, who went to Washington and forced the Government to declare themselves one way or the other, the Government would have done nothing for us."

It cannot be of great moment to Mr. Seward [illegible] say or may refrain from saying about the policy of the United States. We only make a note of him to show how such impertinences are encouraged by the mode in which some of our public journalists discuss international affairs.

MINOR TOPICS.

Notwithstanding the continued disasters to the cause of practical Fenianism, and what may at least be called the unfortunate investment of the vast contributions it has levied in America, the real love of country and of miserable countrymen still blinds the Irish heart to reason, and money still flows freely into the managing hands that have already mismanaged so much. But an opportunity has suddenly arisen by which these generous contributions for the help of suffering Ireland may be put to a nobler and more beneficent use than paying high salaries to officials, or even purchasing equipments of war with which to embroil the United States with peaceful neighbors. In another column we quote from the London *Star* of May 16, an account of the new and terrible famine which is now fully developed in the Irish Highlands. Throughout the wild mountains and moors of Connemara, a district containing 2,100 square miles, the severe Winter and Spring have destroyed all hopes of every kind of crops for the Summer. Food for man and beast is already at famine prices; the additional horrors of a virulent cattle disease fill the air with pestilent vapors from unburied carcasses; employment is not to be had; emigration has become impossible, and the stricken people have called upon the British Government for help, while the clergy of the suffering region earnestly ask for private aid. Here, then, is not only real misery, but misery which the organized collectors of money for Ireland can very effectually help.

Some merciless wag has been palming off upon provincial papers what purports to be a list of the incomes of some New-York journalists and writers for the Press. Some gentlemen who are happy on a modest return of $3,000 or $5,000, find themselves credited with $20,000 or $30,000. Let us trust, however, this reward of merit will be prophetic. We find a clergyman correspondent of one of our Boston exchanges rather envying the enormous wealth thus attributed to the New-York journalists. He wants to know how many of "the cloth" could parade such incomes. Let this clerical worthy take comfort in knowing that the "list of incomes" has been "touched up" from imagination, after being based on a substratum of facts. Besides, he ought not to hanker after the mammon of unrighteousness.

It is a rather notable fact that of the class just graduating at West Point, every man of the first six scholars is from the South. Ruffner, of Virginia, leads, and Sears, of Virginia, is third; then, there are Mallory, of Alabama; Rogers and Haupt, of Georgia, and Griffith, of North Carolina. In the next six there are three Tennesseeans, Pitman, Maguire and Bell, while Turtle, of Massachusetts, Greer, of Pennsylvania, and Heintzelman, at large, occupy the other three places. Thus all of the first six, and nine of the first twelve places on the scale of general merit, are taken this year by men appointed from the South. This is the first time in the history of the Military Academy when the Southern States have swept off all the honors. In earlier years there are many instances of cadets from the North carrying all the first five or six honor places at a swoop; but, of late, the honors have oftener been "easy," or at least, not all for northern latitudes.

We find some sapient critics discussing Indian affairs as if our troops were holiday-soldiers encamped for a day at Delmonico's, and the redskins were the whiskyfied savages who whoop for sixpence an hour at Barnum's. We wish these genial gentry would take a peep, once in a way, at the map of the Indian Territory and of our outposts sparsely sown thereon, microscopic points in vast spaces. It would be seen with what facility postal communication can be cut, sorties for supplies prevented, and insidious approaches made on the part of the Sioux, Arrapahoes and Cheyennes—the three main tribes now banded in hostilities against us. The map, also, will show why rumors of Indian hostilities are so long in getting verified or contradicted. It was six weeks before trustworthy news came of the safety of Fort Buford, reported to have fallen. When the Fort Phil. Kearny scouting party was massacred, there was a post a hundred miles beyond from which nothing had been heard for months, and from which nothing was heard till months after. Meantime the road intervening, the new Montana route, was infested with hostile Sioux. A glance at the topography of the region explains the incertitude of our advices from the outposts.

Cannot our enterprising neighbor, the *Herald*, hurry up that Fenian invasion of Canada which it has had on hand for the last month? The public are getting impatient, and our Irish fellow-citizens would like to see something for their money. We have had great gatherings all along the border, formidable collections of artillery, small arms and other munitions of war, as announced by special dispatches day after day,—but not a gun has been fired nor an actual movement made in any quarter. What is the matter? Was the whole thing a fresh experiment on public credulity?

A resolution was introduced in the Common Council a day or two since providing for renumbering the houses in this City, and the plan adopted in Philadelphia is recommended. This plan is certainly an admirable one—allowing one hundred numbers to every block—but we question very much if the City needs renumbering at the present time. Every year almost the Common Council order the renumbering of the houses of certain streets, and this has been so frequently repeated that many houses bear two or three numbers. Owners of property are put to great inconvenience and expense in this way, and are almost at a loss to identify their property. Occupants of houses are uncertain half the time as to the situation of their residences—what was No. 100 yesterday may be 250 to-day and 500 to-morrow. The lengthening of streets necessitates renumbering, but the frequent changes made in the numbers of old streets is entirely uncalled for. The present proposition to renumber the whole City is simply an imposition and a swindle upon the taxpayers. It is a "job" got up for the benefit of some member of the "ring," who is willing to divide the profits with the other members. There is a limit to the good nature as well as to the pockets of taxpayers, although the Common Council may not have discovered the fact. Perhaps the Constitutional Convention will open their eyes.

The Sultan of Turkey is making rather startling preparations for his July visit to Paris. His suite is announced as consisting of five hundred persons—three hundred women and fifteen eunuchs, &c., &c. Whether these ladies and gentlemen—we mean houris and eunuchs—will be lodged in the Tuileries along with the grand Turk himself, we have not yet learned from the *Moniteur*. We may be sure that he and his suite will create a greater sensation in Paris than all the Emperors in Christendom.

The Fenian Duffy, who has just been condemned to twenty years penal servitude, said in Court, after the passing of the sentence, that Head Centre "Stephens sent him and others to Ireland to fight, promising to be there himself; but when the time came Stephens went to France to see the Paris Exhibition. He would not be in Stephens' place now; Stephens was a lost man—lost to honor, lost to country." Duffy is described by the reporters as a sickly person, who spoke with difficulty, and could scarcely at times be heard. He elicited a great deal of sympathy from the spectators, and even the Court and officers were moved with pity for the man. The scorn and hatred of the Fenians for their Head Centre, who but a few months ago was stirring the Fenian heart from Boston to St. Louis, are now vented on every possible occasion.

We certainly do not see why any one should find cause to abuse the President in the fact of his visit to Raleigh to erect a tombstone over the grave of his father. We do not see that the action is wrong that he should be abused for it, or ridiculous that he should be sneered at for it, or unbecoming that he should be lectured for it. We know that some people and some newspapers find it hard to pass a day without "pitching into" Mr. Johnson; but we are sure that if, from this time forward, he never does anything worse than accept an invitation to be present at the ceremony in honor of his father, he will not receive much damage from the attacks of those whose malice is too strong for their reason.

The great hotel-keepers at the fashionable watering-places are expecting a dull season this Summer. Their expectations will probably be realized. People hereabouts are much less inclined toward lavish expenditure in these times than they have been at any time during the last seven years. The expenses at the watering-place hotels are enormously heavy, and not half of the people who would tolerate them last year are able to do so this. The nominal price of board at the Saratoga hotels is $4 50 per day, and, taking this as the first point in the season's expenditure, it will be able for those who have been there before to form an approximate estimate of the cost of a brief Summer visit.

Mrs. Swisshelm has taken the field against Grant. She shows that his military policy was pitifully contemptible, and that all his campaigns, from first to last, in the West and in the East, were so badly conducted that, taken as a whole, they ought to consign him to everlasting infamy. "He never made a brilliant movement, or once out-manœuvred an enemy." His politics too, are, or were, of the most detestable character; and, take him all in all, he should be put anywhere rather than in the Presidential chair. It will be remembered that it was Mrs. Swisshelm who captured Vicksburgh with her rhetorical batteries, and that Lee surrendered before her lingual musketry at Appomattox Court-house.

We spoke yesterday of the fact that Mr. Campbell had thus far failed to report himself to the Government of Mexico, to which he was appointed Minister in December last. We now understand that Secretary Seward has telegraphed orders to Mr. Campbell at New-Orleans to proceed forthwith to San Luis Potosi, where the Government of Juarez has its headquarters. We hope that Mr. Campbell will find it in his power to set out immediately, and that he will not return until he reaches his destination.

Some of our cotemporaries are perturbed by an announcement made the other day at the Convention in Annapolis by a Mr. Peters that Slavery has not been legally abolished in Maryland or anywhere else, and that it has still a constitutional existence there and everywhere else. The declaration is rendered still more disturbing by the fact that Mr. Peters said he had a letter from Charles O'Conor agreeing with this view of the case. This matter looks very much like the dispute as to whether Booth was killed at the time he was slain. If either Slavery or Booth can be resurrected, let it be done!

The agrarian policy which Wendell Phillips proclaimed in Boston a few days ago at the meeting of the Anti-Slavery Society, seems to meet with no response in the Republican Press. He called for a "large measure of confiscation," so that the negro masses might become possessors of land; and he saw in this the only security for the new order of things. Thad. Stevens agrees with Phillips as to the necessity of confiscation, but *he* urges it primarily in order that the Pennsylvania farmers may be paid for the losses they suffered by the invasions of rebel armies. Neither of these propositions meets with any such support as to encourage their originators.

In connection with the late Emperor of Mexico, the Boston *Traveler* reminds us of the interesting historical fact that Maximilian is the most respectable member of one of the most ancient of the reigning houses of the old world, a house that was at the head of the Holy Roman Empire long before Mexico had been heard of among Christians, and which ruled over Mexico for almost two centuries, from the time that Cortez conquered it for Charles I., (V. of Germany,) in 1521, to the death of Charles II., in 1700. We may add that we believe this circumstance gave Maximilian himself the idea that it would help to make him acceptable as a ruler for the Mexicans.

A New Mode of Swindling Sewing Girls.

The laborious and cheerless life of a sewing girl has been the text of many a pathetic tale in prose and verse, but the disposition to impose upon this class of the poor does not seem to be any less now than it was when Hood wrote his sorrowful ballad, the "Song of the Shirt," which is generally accepted as a true and graphic description of the hardships which seem to be inseparable from the life of a seamstress. The last illustration of the manner in which sewing girls have been abused and cheated, was presented yesterday in the Court of Special Sessions. It there came out that one Sophia Meyers has for a long period been advertising in the daily press for seamstresses, assuring them of steady work and good wages, upon condition that a deposit of $6 should be furnished by each applicant as a guarantee for the return of the material entrusted to her to be made up.

So far this method of doing business was regular enough. The girls presented themselves, deposited their hardly-earned $6, received a bundle of goods to work upon, and in due time returned it made up into garments. Now came in the sharp practice. Meyers would pay for the labor done—the amount always being $2 or $3 less than the sum deposited as security—and put the seamstress off with a promise of more work in the course of a day or two. This ordinarily would end the brief business arrangement. The poor victim would be unable afterward to get either work or deposit, and all demands upon Meyers for redress would be answered by abuse and threats.

For how long a time this new game of cheating has been going on may be judged from the fact that no less than three hundred and eighty-two complaints from as many young girls have been entered against the woman Meyers. Under the direction of the Workingwomen's Protective Union—an excellent organization, which is rendering material aid in many ways to its members—one of these complaints was yesterday brought to trial. A cloud of witnesses, to the number of fifty or more, were ready in Court to testify to the grossness of the fraud which the accused had practiced upon them. The prisoner was found guilty and sentenced to a probation of six months in the Penitentiary. We believe that this is the heaviest penalty the Justice was permitted to inflict, under the statute, but every one will agree that it is far too light for such a series of offences as that proved against the culprit.

WASHINGTON.

AFFAIRS AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Washington, Tuesday, June 4.

THE IMPEACHMENT QUESTION.

With reference to the conclusions arrived at by the Judiciary Committee, yesterday, it should be stated in justice to the three Republican members who voted that impeachment was not justified, that two of them, at least, went into the investigation with all their predilections in favor of impeachment. So far as they had any bias at all it was certainly against the President, and there is no doubt but their desires would have been more fully gratified if the evidence had warranted a different conclusion. It is also a fact still better known that at the time this investigation was begun the sentiment of the country was against impeachment, unless something new and startling was developed by by the Committee. Now I can confidently state that the case before the Committee is not so strong as the case before the country. The investigation has not been *ex parte*, as has been charged, but both sides have been heard, and the result is that many mysterious things which seriously injure the President in the public estimation have been cleared up and explained, and while very many weak, detrimental and indiscreet actions have been proved against the President, and much that is disgraceful has been shown to exist in circles which have his confidence, the Committee have nevertheless been unable to so connect him with any transactions of this character as to justify them in presenting articles of impeachment. The "high crime and misdemeanor" rhetoric of Mr. Ashley has not been substantiated to a degree sufficient to convince the coolest Republican lawyers on the Committee that they have a clear case. As an instance of the developments before the Committee, I may mention the Kohnstamm case, for which the President has been harshly censured. The Committee called for all the papers, and after examination of them, came, I believe, to the unanimous conclusion, that to have denied the prayer of the petitioners, would have been in fact a denial of the right of petition, and an insult to the intelligence of the astounding array of prominent names which were produced in his behalf, and which included Governors, Judges, lawyers, statesmen, two thirds of each House of Congress, and many others.

THE CITY ELECTION.

The average Republican majority in the city election yesterday was 2,200. The Republican candidate for Collector carries every ward. The rest of the city ticket carries every ward but two. The Board of Councilmen will stand sixteen Republicans and five Democrats; the Board of Aldermen five Republicans and three Democrats. Seven Democrats hold over.

THE NEGROES AT THE POLLS.

The Copperhead papers here and elsewhere are endeavoring to make it appear that the Republican triumph here in yesterday's election was caused by the fact that the negroes took possession of the polls and allowed no one else to vote. This is a wholesale fabrication. The fact is that in four only, out of twenty-eight precincts, were the judges unable to receive all the votes. In these precincts the white vote was very small and the colored vote very large, and when the polls closed at least a thousand colored voters were unable to deposit their votes, so that the Republican strength suffered by that fact to a greater degree than did their opponents. The truth is that the Republican victory here yesterday is owing chiefly to the fact that about three thousand white Republicans were found to be duly qualified voters, while the Copperheads had only counted on three hundred.

THE JAPANESE COMMISSIONERS.

The Japanese Commissioners left this morning for New-York and Boston. They are anxious to visit some of our coal fields, and will do so if they have time. The Chief Commissioner will return to Japan in the steamer which leaves New-York on the 11th inst., which connects at San Francisco directly with the *Colorado* for Yokohama, thus making the trip through in fifty days. The two naval officers of the Commission will remain here to go home in the *Stonewall*. With regard to this vessel it should be stated that our Government does not undertake to deliver her in Japan, but simply to place her in good order in the hands of the agent of the Japanese at Washington. It is understood that Capt. Brown, of the navy, now on leave of absence, who brought the *Stonewall* from Havana, has been engaged by the Commissioners to take the vessel out. When the Navy Department was approached on the subject of the sale of this vessel the proposition was declined, unless the Japanese would first satisfy themselves, under the advice of their own experts, as to the condition of the vessel. This they did most thoroughly, boring her hull in twenty or thirty places, and became assured that she was entirely sound. The first vessel venture of the Japanese in this country was not a very profitable one, hence this precaution.

DARING SOLDIERS.

Gen. Auger, in a general order of recent date, makes highly favorable mention of the daring spirit manifested by Sergt. George Grant, Company E, Eighteenth Infantry, and Sergt. Jos. Graham, Company G, Eighteenth Infantry, who, in February last, after the Fort Phil. Kearny massacre, when Fort C. F. Smith had not been heard from for two months, started and successfully made the trip of ninety miles through perils of savages, snow and ice. Returning they were attacked by Indians, became separated, but finally reached their starting point, having been entirely successful in opening communication with the isolated post. He recommends their act for the consideration of his superiors.

THE REMOVAL OF GOV. WELLS.

The action of Gen. Sheridan in removing Gov. Wells, of Louisiana, so promptly on the heels of the President's demand for his reasons for removing Wells' Board of Levee Commissioners, attracts very lively comment here. The friends of the President assert that it is an insult to him, and that it renders certain Sheridan's speedy removal, and the reversal of all his action.

PERSONAL MATTERS.

The Government to-day rested on the broad shoulders of Secretaries Stanton and McCulloch, the President and all the rest of his Cabinet being out of town. Stanbery is in New-York, Browning is in Illinois, and Welles was at Annapolis for the day, while Gen. Grant, with Col. Badeau of his staff, is at West Point, attending the annual examination of the Military Academy.

Gen. Babcock, of Gen. Grant's staff, has returned from his inspecting tour at the South.

To the Associated Press.

Washington, Tuesday, June 4.

RUSSIAN AMERICA.

In a private letter from Gen. J. F. Miller, Collector at San Francisco, Cal., to the Secretary of the Treasury, he speaks of our new Russian purchases as follows:

> "Russian America is susceptible of development equal to that of the New-England States. The country is rich in mineral and coal. The waters afford the best fishing-grounds known to this continent. The fur trade is immense. The climate is not more rigorous than that of Maine or Vermont. Gold and copper will be found in abundance when the country is opened to American settlement. The wisdom of acquiring this territory will be fully appreciated and acknowledged in a very short time."

TREASURY STATEMENT FOR MAY.

On account of the unexpectedly large receipts of a miscellaneous character and from Internal Revenue toward the close of last month, and small requisitions from the other Departments, the statement of the Secretary of the Treasury for May will show not only a very large currency balance in the Treasury, but a considerable reduction of the public debt.

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S OPINION ON RECONSTRUCTION.

In the Attorney-General's late opinion, his promise of an additional and more practical one under the head of Executive and Judicial Officers, to be based on actual abstracts, then in course of preparation, has been overlooked in the great length of the document by many readers in the South, from whom letters reach the Attorney-General in great numbers, stating particular cases and asking special opinions, which, of course, he cannot lawfully give. The necessary data can be matured in abundant time for the elections, when the supplementary opinion will be promulgated.

THE FORT PHIL KEARNY MASSACRE.

A private letter received here from Col. PARKER, of Gen. GRANT's staff, who is one of the Commissioners *en route* to the Indian country for the purpose of investigating the late Fort Kearny massacre, states that on the 26th of May that officer and Brig.-Gen. SULLY, of the same Commission, were in Sioux City, Iowa, from whence they would leave for the Yellowstone River. They had been almost constantly on the move. The various statements relative to the hostile attitude of the Indians in the Northwest, receive additional confirmation by Col. PARKER.

THE SUCCESSOR OF GOV. WELLS.

THOMAS J. DURANT, whom Gen. SHERIDAN has appointed Governor of Louisiana, is in this city, where he has been practicing law. He has been closely and prominently connected with the Southern loyalists who were organized here during the past Winter. There is an impression abroad that Mr. DURANT does not desire the Governorship tendered to him, and it is stated on the street that he has declined the position. Gov. DURANT received the first intimation of his appointment through the afternoon papers of to-day.

INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS.

The receipts from Internal Revenue to-day were $1,025,033.

BUSINESS AT THE PATENT OFFICE.

For the week ending on Tuesday, June 11, 262 patents will be issued from the Patent Office. During the past week 580 applications and 45 caveats have been filed.

SALES OF PUBLIC LAND.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office has received returns showing an aggregate disposal of 25,458 acres of the public land during the month of April last, at the following local offices: San Francisco, Cal., 18,680 acres; Marysville, Cal., 6,759 acres. The greater portion of the land was sold for cash, amounting in the aggregate to $29,130; and the remainder was taken for actual settlement and cultivation, under the Homestead Law, and located with military warrants.

ESCAPE OF PRISONERS.

This afternoon six notorious prisoners held in the County Jail to await trial, succeeded in escaping. Two were recovered, but the others have not yet been heard from, although detectives are on their track.

MONTHLY STATISTICAL REPORT.

The monthly report from the Statistical Bureau for May, is being issued

The imports for January were	$27,913,537 00
The imports for February were	35,642,246 00
The imports for March were	31,330,450 00
The imports for April were	37,441,583 00
For the four months	$132,327,816 00
And for the ten months from July 1, 1866, to May 1, 1867	$344,256,545 00
The domestic exports for Jan. were	$43,838,396 00
The domestic exports for Feb. were	44,543,040 00
The domestic exports for March were	51,675,093 00
The domestic exports for April were	43,813,250 00
For the four months	$183,869,779 00
And for the ten months from July 1, 1866, to May 1, 1867	$369,503,879 00

Of this amount $176,225,911, or nearly one half, was of cotton.

The exports for foreign merchandise imported were for the four months $8,105,080, and for the ten months, $16,206,045.

The report furnishes a statement of the warehouse system of the United States, and states that there was in store March 31, 1867, foreign merchandise which was valued at $26,840,481; warehoused during the month, $15,873,422; total, $42,713,903. Of this there were drawn for consumption $10,361,996; for transportation to other districts, $608,007; for exportation abroad, $1,307,985—leaving in bonded warehouses on the 30th of April, 1867, $30,435,915.

ARMY BULLETIN.

Brig.-Gen. C. S. Fitzhugh, Fourth Artillery, has been ordered on general recruiting service; Second Lieut. John S. Peterson, Twenty-third Infantry, ordered to report to Gen. Rousseau; Brevet Capt. N. Redmond, Fourth Artillery, been relieved from general recruiting service; Brevet Lieut.-Col. H. B. Carey, Thirteenth Infantry, has an extension of leave for sixty days; Second Lieut. John W. Jordan, Thirty-seventh Infantry, has thirty days' delay in joining his regiment.

NAVY GAZETTE.

First Assistant Engineer N. B. Clark detached from the *Osceola* and ordered to return to New-York. Acting Ensign John W. Almy, from the *Purveyor* and ordered to the *Guard*. Mate Daniel Fader, from the *Guard* and ordered to the Naval Academy. Mate T. D. Wordell, from the *Onward* and ordered to the *Vermont*. Mate John Rudrow, from the Naval Hospital, New-York, and placed on leave for honorable discharge. Second Assistant Engineers Nelson Ross J. M. Emanual been ordered to report to the Navy-yard, Boston, for a passage in the *Guerriere* for duty on board the *Penobscot*, South Atlantic Squadron. Gunner G. W. Dinensetter, ordered to the Naval Apprentice Ship *Portsmouth*. Acting Ensign C. R. Fleming, to the *Purveyor*. Acting First Assistant J. F. Rust, to the *Osceola*, at Panama. Acting Master W. H. Mallord, been honorably discharged.

THE PRESIDENT'S TOUR.

Dedication of the Raleigh Monument—Interesting Ceremonies.

RALEIGH, N. C., Tuesday, June 4.

The President, accompanied by Secretary SEWARD, Postmaster-General RANDALL, and others, were escorted to the Capitol at 10 o'clock this morning by Gov. WORTH and Major-Gen. SICKLES and Staff, and a number of prominent military officers and civilians, including the Mayor of Raleigh.

The reception took place in the hall of the House of Commons. The visitors, after saluting the President, were severally introduced to Secretary SEWARD, Postmaster-General RANDALL and Gen. SICKLES.

The deaf mutes from the State Asylum were among the many who paid their respects to the President.

Whites and blacks vied with each other in paying the President every attention and courtesy, and all were received in the most kindly manner.

RALEIGH, N. C., Tuesday, June 4—P. M.

The ceremonies at the City Cemetery, in connection with the dedication of the monument erected to the father of President JOHNSON, commenced at noon today.

The monument is a single shaft of red limestone, ten feet high, with an ornamented cap. It bears the following inscription:

"In memory of JACOB JOHNSON; an honest man, beloved and respected by all who knew him. Born —. Died January, 1812, from disease caused by an over-effort in saving the life of his friend."

The President and party, accompanied by Gov. WORTH, Gen. SICKLES, and others, having reached the cemetery in carriages, were conducted to a platform near the monument.

A very large number of spectators were present, all apparently deeply interested in the ceremonies.

After preliminary religious exercises, Hon. D. L. SWAIN, LL. D., President of the State University, delivered an address, in which he traced the history of the City of Raleigh, and in this connection alluded to JACOB JOHNSON, who by a deed of noble daring saved from drowning HENDERSON and CALLUM at the ultimate cost of his own life, passing away eventually a martyr to humanity.

The following obituary notice, written by Col. HENDERSON, the editor of the Raleigh *Star*, is copied from that paper of Jan. 12, 1812:

"Died, in this city, on Saturday last, JACOB JOHNSON, who had for many years occupied a humble but useful station. He was city constable, sexton, and porter to the State Bank. In his last illness he was visited by the principal inhabitants of the city, by all of whom he was esteemed for his honesty, sobriety, industry, and humane and friendly disposition.

"Among those by whom he was known and esteemed none more deeply lamented him, except, perhaps, his own relatives, than the publisher of this paper, for he owes his life, on a particular occasion, to the boldness and humanity of JACOB JOHNSON."

The orator, among other things, alluded to the fact that three natives of the State of North Carolina, "JACKSON, POLK and JOHNSON," had passed from obscurity and poverty in North Carolina to comparative opulence and eminence in Tennessee, and thence to the highest point of honor in the Union and the world.

Dr. SWAIN concluded his very able and eloquent address as follows:

"Of the history of the son of JACOB JOHNSON, who commenced life under such comparatively unfavorable auspices, this is not the time to speak. The companion of his boyhood, LEONIDAS POLK, whose character I have attempted to portray, has passed the portals of the grave. The President of the United States is before you scarcely more time-worn than the Lieutenant-General seemed at our last interview. His career in life thus far is one of the most remarkable of any age or nation. His country and the world have decided between the two parties which divided North Carolina and the South, that he who achieved success, if not more pure and patriotic, was as brave, as disinterested and wiser than his compeer. The monuments of the sires are before you. The crossed swords may be suspended as a memento of the past and a warning for the future. The blood of the noblest heroes on both sides of the conflict will soon form a union in the veins of the descendants of those who met in deadly strife on many well-fought fields. The most patriotic hearts North and South, East and West, already beat in unison. The time has arrived when patriotism not less than Christianity requires the forgiveness of all that we cannot forget. Let the crossed swords on the monument, surmounted by the stars and stripes, form an appropriate memorial association for the Confederate and Union dead, and no strife be engendered above their graves, but patriotic and generous emulation to be the first and foremost to promote harmony and good-will and restore the Union—that more perfect Union designed by the Constitution of our common country.

The ceremonies were closed with a benediction, when two young colored girls came forward and tenderly laid bunches of the choicest flowers on the grave of JACOB JOHNSON.

The following paragraph was inadvertently omitted in telegraphing the speech of the President delivered yesterday:

"I have come to participate in the ceremonies of dedicating a monument to a man whom you respected, though of poor and humble condition. He was my father, and of him I am proud. He was an honest and faithful friend—a character I prize higher than all the worldly fortune which could have been left me."

This afternoon the President and party attended a State dinner at the Yarborough House. The entertainment was in elegant style. No toasts were drank, nor speeches made. The President, in company with Secretary SEWARD, Postmaster-General RANDALL and others, visited the State charitable institutions in this vicinity.

The Presidential party will leave here to-morrow morning to attend the Commencement Exercises at the State University, at Chapel Hill. They may sojourn there until Friday.

NEW-YORK STATE CONVENTION.

First Meeting—Election of Officers—Some of the More Prominent Members—First Political Discussion.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Tuesday, June 4, 1867.

The Convention met to-day and organized, with nearly full numbers, only ten of those elected failing to answer at roll-call.

The Democratic caucus, which assembled this morning at the Delavan House, having decided to make no nominations, Hon. WILLIAM A. WHEELER, of Franklin County, the Republican nominee, was elected President of the Convention; Mr. LUTHER CALDWELL, Secretary; Mr. PIERCE, Sergeant-at-Arms; Mr. KEMPER, Assistant, and Mr. UNDERHILL, stenographer. All these officers were elected by resolution and unanimously, with the exception of the President, the law requiring a ballot in his case. He received a number of Democratic votes besides his party friends, the remainder of the Democratic vote being scattered among HENRY C. MURPHY, GEO. F. COMSTOCK, ERASTUS CORNING, and one or two others. Mr. WHEELER, on taking the chair, returned his thanks for the honor in an address, which was brief and pointed, was conceived in the best taste, and evinced a clear understanding of the duties before the Convention, and a resolute determination to enter upon their discharge.

At no time within the memory of the present generation, or, at least, of those now active on the stage, has such a body of men as those comprising this Convention been assembled in our State Capitol. The contrast even in point of personal appearance between them and the profligate crew who have for some years occupied the chamber under pretence of legislating for the people is most striking. Here our State has assembled the *élite* of the sons of both political parties; here are men foremost in almost every walk of life, men who have earned honors and distinction, men of undoubted patriotism and unsullied integrity, if such qualities exist anywhere. Let us accept the augury of this lovely June morning, and hope that a better day is dawning on our State, and that hereafter honest men will have no cause to blush and hang their heads when they speak of Albany.

I sat down to give you a sketch of the eminent men present at this Convention, but really the task is so formidable a one that my time and your space will not permit much more than a mention of their names at present.

There are in this Convention six gentlemen who were members of the Convention of 1846—Messrs. Ira Harris and Omon Archer, Republicans, at that time Whigs, and Messrs. Solomon Townsend, Teunis G. Bergen, Samuel J. Tilden and Henry C. Murphy, then as now Democrats. Of those occupying official positions for the first time the most prominent are: Wm. M. Evarts, George Wm. Curtis, Joshua M. Van Cott, Waldo Hutchings, Theodore W. Dwight, David Ramsey, Martin J. Townsend and Patrick Corbett, Republicans, and Wm. Cassidy and George Law, Democrats. Most of these gentlemen are well and widely known as prominent in their several professions. Then we have men here like George Opdyke, Horace Greeley, Charles J. Folger, Selah B. Strong, Erastus Brooks, James Brooks, Charles P. Daly, Gideon J. Tucker, Edwards Pierrepont, Erastus Corning, Amasa J. Parker, Augustus Schell, Henry C. Murphy, Alonzo C. Paige, Francis Kernan, George F. Comstock, Sanford E. Church, Edwin A. Merritt, James A. Bell, Thomas G. Alvord, Horatio Ballard, Freeman Clarke, Benjamin Field, Israel T. Hatch and George W. Clinton, who have for years been before the public eye in official positions and otherwise, and whose names are familiar as household words.

The calm of the Convention was ruffled this morning by a slight political breeze. Mr. JAMES BROOKS, when the Convention voted to go into ballot for a President, rose to his feet and announced that the minority had been in consultation this morning, and had decided to present no names for any of the offices to be filled by the Convention. He took occasion at the same time to animadvert upon the course of the majority in holding a partisan caucus and nominating a party ticket, and expressed great apprehension that it foreshadowed an intention on the part of the majority to run the Convention as a party machine and for party purposes. This he deprecated, claiming that the Convention ought to be inspired by a spirit of patriotism and devotion to the public good, which would lift it above all partisan feeling. No reply was made at the moment, but some time after, when the organization was completed, Mr. GREELEY, who evidently means to let no opportunity slip, took occasion to answer Mr. BROOKS and to charge the Democratic Party with being secretly opposed to the whole plan of revision and with intending to defeat the action of the Convention. Mr. SAMUEL J. TILDEN took the floor and replied with considerable feeling to this aspersion, which he pronounced unauthorized and unfounded. The members generally on both sides seemed to regret this slight outbreak.

Secretary of State BARLOW returned this morning from his Western trip in season to officiate in the preliminary organization and to swear the members in—an office which he discharged to general satisfaction.

The Union Caucus—Remarkable Unanimity—Character of the Officers Chosen—The Minority Caucus—Probable Duration of the Convention—Information to be Furnished.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Tuesday, June 4.

The attendance of Union delegates, last evening, was much larger than I had anticipated—84 out of the 97 answering to their names and participating in the proceedings.

The preliminary action of the responsible majority betokens a spirit of harmony and judicious purpose that cannot but produce good fruits. Ex-Senator WILLIAM A. WHEELER was designated for Presiding Officer of the Convention, without a dissenting vote, and without the formula of a ballot. LUTHER CALDWELL, of Chemung, the clerk of the last Assembly, was chosen Secretary in a like manner. For the minor office of Sergeant-at-Arms there were two ballots taken—the contest being between Col. PIERCE, of Monroe, and Major KEMPER, of Wayne. Col. PIERCE being chosen on the second ballot, Major KEMPER was suggested as assistant, and that suggestion ratified at once. E. H. UNDERHILL was chosen Stenographer, by a vote of 63 [illegible] over his two opponents, and thus the entire work of the caucus was done and the meeting adjourned within an hour after it convened.

No person who knows the gentlemen chosen will question their capacity. The minority cheerfully concede that better selections could not have been made, and are quite rejoiced to find themselves so well officered.

Mr. WHEELER, though not lately in public life, has a wide experience as member of Assembly, State Senator and member of Congress. While Senator, he was frequently chosen to preside over the deliberations of that body, and it was the recollection of the fitness he then displayed—of his prompt, courteous and firm administration of the duties of the Chair—which caused his name to stand alone when the roll was called for the choice of President of the Convention. There will be missed from the floor a ready, sharp, earnest and frank debater, but the debates will be carried on under the direction of one who is thoroughly familiar with parliamentary usage.

The choice of Secretary is equally fortunate—for in Major CALDWELL the Convention has energy, experience, industry and faithfulness. C. S. UNDERWOOD, of Cayuga, will act as Reading Clerk, and E. M. JOHNSON, of Steuben, will be Journal Clerk. They held the same positions in the last Assembly, and discharged their trust so much to the satisfaction of that body, that they were presented with substantial evidences of the high estimate in which they were held.

No indications were given at the caucus beyond the selection of officers. Something was said about the number and character of the Committees, but nothing came of it—the opinion prevailing that the determination of that matter properly belonged to the main body. It was universally understood, however, that upon the President would devolve the selection of all Standing Committees, which shall be raised by order of the Convention. Who will be at the head of the leading Committee it would be idle to conjecture, but there is little doubt that Senator FOLGER, of Ontario, will be Chairman of the Judiciary. He would shrink at an intimation of his claims for that position; but he is so universally recognized as the man best fitted for its duties, that the President will not fail to make the selection.

The Democratic minority held their caucus this morning in a parlor at the Delavan House. They substantially resolved that, as they could not carry candidates if nominated, each delegate should vote as he pleased. If a nomination had been thought politic, doubtless Hon. H. C. MURPHY, of Kings, would have been their standard-bearer.

THE PROSPECT.

Looking over the Convention, I feel a growing conviction that its labors will in the end be a marked success. Somehow or other there have come up to it some of the best minds in the State, and it would not be difficult to designate a large number of its members (of both political factions) who would be the ornaments of any assembly, and who are as well fitted as the best to digest and perfect a perfect organization. It is remarkable, too, how few there are who have earned a reputation as hobby-riders. I don't think there will be over two or three genuine crotchets even proposed, and there is not the ghost of a chance for one being adopted. Indeed, I doubt if there is ultimately a radical difference of opinion, when the instrument comes to be voted upon as a whole. Possibly the adoption or rejection of universal suffrage may for a time be the hinge upon which the two divisions will swing to and fro, but in the end the Convention will be substantially a unit. The last Convention was a den of porcupines. This promises to be a dove-cote.

DURATION OF THE CONVENTION.

I still adhere to a previously expressed opinion, that the session will be protracted through the entire Summer. To be sure, GREELEY says "they *must* work;" and, indeed, if they followed his lead, I have no doubt he would keep them at it night and day, very much as the makers of newspapers are put through. But you must recollect that there are about seventy first-class lawyers on the floor, and it is therefore safe to assume that we shall have quite as many set speeches, to say nothing of what "the philosopher," and the lesser lay lights may wish to deliver over to the people. It would be frightful to think of inflicting so much talk upon the State inside of four months.

INFORMATION FORTHCOMING.

By a law passed last Winter, it was made the duty of the Secretary of State, Comptroller, and Attorney General, to prepare a manual for the use of the Convention. They were authorized to call for information from all civil and military officers, boards, and commissions. Fortunately, these officials delegated to FRANKLIN B. HOUGH, Esq., the preparation of this work, and therefore, it has been well done. The first volume, which was laid upon the desks to-day, contains the Declaration of Independence, the Articles of Confederation, the original Constitution of the United States, with the several Amendments made from time to time, and also, all the Constitutions which have ever been adopted by all the States now forming the United States, with such explanatory notes as the circumstances required. It is the first time, I believe, that such a compilation has been officially made, and as a book of reference and guide, it will prove invaluable.

The second volume will be crammed with statistics and information upon every branch of the State Government—in fact, will perfectly and forever answer to that oft-put question—"What constitutes a State? There was but little time (only since the 19th of April) in which to gether together the fragments which make up the whole, but Dr. HOUGH knew just what was wanted, and where to look for it, and the result is a gross of Comptroller's Auditor's, Secretary's, General's and Superintendent's Reports, all simmered away until there is nothing left but the stubborn figures. Not a suggestion or a quirk or a crotchet of his own, or of any one else, but a vast and serried rank of unalterable and immovable facts. Facts in such lavish abundance that were Mr. GRADGRIND now alive he would be more than satiated.

SYMPTOMS OF A MOVE.

There is quite a disposition on the part of members to change base. The tempting inducements held out by the Saratogians are beginning to tell on the minds of delegates, and I should not be surprised if (after the flowery month of June) the Convention resolved to go to "fresher fields and pastures new." In Dr. HOUGH's two volumes the Convention has all the information which the State archives can give forth. That well is pumped dry. Why then fume and fret in the heat and solitude of the capital, when the fresh waters and cool shades of Saratoga invite them? And then think ye, seventy and odd lawyers, of the novelty of talking to thousands of eyes that talk again, instead of vainly endeavoring to keep a hundred and a-half weary colleagues from dozing and moping through the morning session, to say nothing of the races, the lake and the fried potatoes. Do let us go to Saratoga.

LEO.

Organization of the Convention—Election of President.

To the Associated Press.

ALBANY, Tuesday, June 4.

The Constitutional Convention assembled at 12 o'clock noon, and was called to order by the Secretary of State.

After prayer by Rev. Dr. SPRAGUE, the roll of delegates was called, and the constitutional oath administered to them by the Secretary of State.

Mr. FOLGER moved that the Convention proceed to ballot for President.

SELAH B. STRONG moved as there was but one candidate that the vote be taken without ballot.

The Secretary of State said that the law provided that the vote for President should be taken by ballot.

Mr. FOLGER's motion was adopted, and the Secretary appointed WM. CASSIDY and GEORGE WM. CURTIS tellers.

The ballot for President resulted as follows:

William A. Wheeler	100	Erastus Corning	4
Amasa J. Parker	5	Israel T. Hatch	1
Geo. F. Comstock	3	Alonzo Page	2
James B. Marten	1	Charles P. Daley	1
Henry C. Murphy	9	Marshall B. Champlin	1
George Law	1	Allen Potter	1
Isaac A. Verplank	2	Geo. W. Clinton	2
Gideon J. Tucker	1	Edwards Pierrepont	1
Samuel B. Carvin	3	George W. Curtis	1
Samuel J. Tilden	3	Selah B. Strong	2
Sanford E. Church	4	Blank	2

The Secretary announced that WM. A. WHEELER was duly elected President, and IRA HARRIS and HENRY C. MURPHY were appointed to conduct him to the chair.

After the election of officers,

JAMES BROOKS said that the Legislature, in providing for this Convention, had established a precedent of non-partisanship by providing for the election of delegates at large. It was, therefore, with regret, that the minority had noticed, by the reports in the morning papers, that the majority here had taken strictly party action in their canvass. They had not only selected a President, but the minor officers. They had chosen the stenographer who was to make the official record of the Convention. He regretted that by this action this officer should feel himself placed under party obligation. He did not intend to impugn the motives of that gentleman (Mr. UNDERHILL), as he doubted not he would act fairly. But such a proceeding was not what should be expected from a body formed to revise the organic law of the State. It was in this view that he regretted the majority had thought proper to take exclusive party action.

Mr. HARRIS moved that LUTHER CALDWELL be appointed Secretary. Carried.

Mr. FOLGER moved that EDWARD F. UNDERHILL be appointed stenographer. Carried.

SAMUEL T. PIERCE was appointed Sergeant-at-Arms, and JOHN H. KEMPER, Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms.

Mr. SHERMAN moved that the rules of the Assembly be adopted so far as practicable, and the appointment of a committee of five to propose a code of rules. Carried.

The clergy of the city were invited to open the daily session with prayer.

Mr. HARRIS moved that a committee of two from each judicial district be appointed by the President to consider and report the best practical mode for proceeding to revise and amend the Constitution. Adopted.

The hour for commencing daily sessions was fixed at 11 o'clock.

Mr. GREELEY moved the following:

Resolved, That the Comptroller be requested to prepare a tabular statement showing—

First—The original cost of the canals, including enlargements and extension.

Second—The aggregate cost of each canal aforesaid, including superintendence, repairs and legal interests.

Third—The aggregate receipts or income of each canal, compiled in like manner.

Fourth—The net cost or profit of each canal up to the close of the last fiscal year.

Fifth—The annual receipts or income of the State from each canal, with the amount of cost for the superintendence and repairs respectively, of such canals up to the close of the last fiscal year.

Mr. GREELEY said that in offering this resolution he desired to make some reference to the remarks of the gentleman from New-York, (Mr. JAMES BROOKS,) relative to the party aspect of the Convention. He believed that if the Democrats had been in the majority in the Legislature last Winter, no Convention would have been authorized. The Republican majority will be held responsible for the course of this body, and it was proper they should take direction of it. No matter what Constitution may be made here it will be opposed at the polls.

Mr. ALVORD said that the information called for by the resolution would undoubtedly be contained in the memorial that is now being prepared for the Convention. He did not believe the Democratic representatives here would oppose any constitution that may be made. He believed the intention to be to make a good constitution and their purpose to enter upon the work.

Mr. TILDEN could speak for himself and others, and say that the intention of the Democrats was to act up to the sworn obligations they had assumed. None should act here in a factious spirit. He regretted the mention that anybody here was to oppose the Constitution in advance. There will be differences of opinion on important subjects; but it was his purpose, and the purpose of his political friends, to aid to the extent of their ability in making the best constitution that it is possible to frame. If the majority shall act in a contrary spirit, then it would be his duty, and the duty of those he might represent, to oppose its adoption.

The resolution was then tabled under the rule.

Mr. FOLGER moved to add the following to Mr. GREELEY's resolution:

Sixth—And a table, which will show with how much each so-called lateral canal should be credited for its contributions to the revenues, which, in the yearly official tables and reports, are credited to the Erie Canal.

Mr. HATCH moved to add the following:

Seventh—And also the amount of outstanding canal debt, when due, and when the same would be paid, taking for a basis of calculation for the future the revenue of the toll receipts for the last seven years.

Both amendments were laid on the table under the rule.

The Convention then took a recess until 4 o'clock this afternoon, when the delegates will draw for seats.

AMUSEMENTS.

The Musical Festival at Steinway Hall.

The first and second performances of Mr. HARRISON's Musical Festival at Steinway Hall, have been given to audiences of a large and universal character. This ready public appreciation of an elevating recreation must satisfy everybody (as it must confirm Mr. HARRISON in his belief) that the best order of entertainments will be appropriately patronized whenever those may be appropriately presented.

HANDEL's "Messiah"—that "Christian epopee in musical sounds," as HERDER calls it—constituted the opening programme in Mr. HARRISON's Festival. Those who are fond of noting interesting coincidences may be gratified to know that June 3 (1742) was also the date of the second performance which this since famous Oratorio ever received in public, being then given under HANDEL's personal supervision, and with its composer in the seat which Mr. CONNOLLY occupied last night—that is to say, before the organ. This sublime work, which HANDEL had been but twenty-three days in writing, was born of that great master's disappointment and despair. Sick of the degraded public taste which then declared itself for decorations, costumes and ballets, and utterly broken by the expensiveness of trying to supply those in connection with his operas, HANDEL turned from baser duty to sacred music, "as best suited"—to use his own words—"a man descending in the vale of years." The return to the "Messiah," and to oratorios generally at this time, therefore, when the cause of legitimate amusement seems almost hopeless, marks another pleasing coincidence. There is one advantage which grand music, such as these oratorios offer, has over what SCHOELCHER calls "Other productions of the artistic faculties of man." People never tire of it. It is like daily bread, an aliment always new, always wished for. This may be particularly said of "The Messiah." The oftener it is heard the greater pleasure one takes in hearing it again. It charms in proportion as you become familiar with it, and it must always affect those who have ears to hear and hearts to feel the everlasting beauties of deep pure melody and true expression. Of the particular performance under notice, it does not seem inapropos to quote the first notice of the "Messiah" that appeared in a public print after the original production of the work. With a single alteration it might as well refer to the entertainment which Mr. HARRISON's interest in the cause of true art gave to the New-York public Monday evening, as without doubt it did to the performance in Fishamble-street in 1742. The article which appeared in the Dublin *News Letter* states that "on Tuesday last Mr. HANDEL's sacred grand oratorio, 'The Messiah,' was performed in the New Music Hall; the best judges allowed it to be the most finished piece of music. Words are wanting to express the exquisite delight it afforded to the admiring crowded audience. The sublime, the grand, the tender—adapted to the most elevated, majestic and moving words conspired to transport and charm the ravished heart and ear."

Thanks to the very perfect treatment which the oratorio received at the hands of Mme. PAREPA-ROSA, Mrs. ZELDA HARRISON SEGUIN, Mr. WM. CASTLE, Mr. J. R. THOMAS and the Harmonic Society, the audience at Steinway Hall Monday night were well initiated into the countless beauties which keep up its interest from one end to the other. The incomparable pathos of Mme. ROSA's delivery of the closing aria of the first division, "Come unto Him," caused it to be redemanded; and, in due course, "How beautiful are the feet," and "I know that my Redeemer liveth"—melodiously engaging as those crowning numbers are—were given with that fullness of vigorous life, combined with ever prominent grace, which marks all that this irresistible vocalist utters. The expressive simplicity of Mrs. SEGUIN's style of singing was most effective in the twin arias, "Then shall the eyes of the blind," and "He shall feed His flock;" in those she was eagerly *encored*. The style in which Mr. CASTLE has hitherto been accustomed to sing is very different from oratorio style, and therefore the genuine feeling which he infused into his delivery of the recitation and air, "Thy Rebuke has Broken his Heart," was as surprising as it was gratifying. The Harmonic Society, which began its duties timidly, and was rather too cautious in "The Glory of the Lord," grew, however, into better time as it warmed to the other choruses, and the "Hallelujah" and "Amen" had their proper expression. We say warmed advisedly, for such a result was unavoidable under the circumstances and the state of the atmosphere. The gentlest infusion of the icy airs of Walrussia into Steinway Hall on Monday evening would not have been scorned by the most ardent admirers of the airs of HANDEL. Mr. RITTER, who conducted, looked nervous and warm, but happy. Mr. COLBY was the pianist.

Although novelties, from the force of circumstances, must be rare at these entertainments, which chiefly aim at a suitable representation of classical standards, nevertheless Mr. HARRISON has shown his willingness to accede something to the popular craving, and on the second evening of the festival two new musical works were performed. These were an "Overture to Othello," and a new "Forty-sixth Psalm," for mezzo soprano, chorus and orchestra. Both compositions were by Mr. F. L. RITTER. There are effective contrasts in the overture, notably a plaintive movement, and one of a sombre threatening character. But the new hymn offers little incentive to the jubilant emotions; that cannot be called a success by any means, for really we scarcely discovered a musical idea in the composition, from one end to the other, nor is the absence of invention atoned for by cleverness of treatment. We will not dispute the policy of Mr. HARRISON in giving his patrons a taste of such new art work, but we have little hope that his liberality and encouragement would be as willingly indorsed by an audience in case a repetition were to occur. The solos in the psalm were appreciably given by Mme. FANNY RAYMOND RITTER. To all who look for fresh thought and genuine melody, without alluding to other desirable things, MENDELSSOHN's "Hymn of Praise" (which came last on Tuesday's programme) must have been, after the above, a godsend. This is a composition—an inspiration of genius, indeed, if ever there was one—which should be particularly dear to the friends and laborers of the Press. The occasion which called it forth was the fourth centennial of the invention of printing in Germany. It is a passionate outburst of joy—a jubilee in music at the victory of light over darkness. The performance of this massive and sublime cantata last evening was, in so far at least as the choral and instrumental parts of it are concerned, and the solos in which Mme. PAREPA ROSA was interested, (particularly in that thread of sweet sound, "Praise thou the Lord,") the best we remember in Steinway Hall. The Harmonic Society has seldom done itself more credit, or seldom received more enthusiastic demonstrations of approval, than in the spiritual exultation, "Proclaim it ye," and that eager jubilation, "The night is past." Mr. RITTER has never directed with greater solicitude, intelligence and decision than he did throughout this entire performance. Mr. HILL and Mrs. EMELINE REED were the other soloists, and in the tenor aria, "The sorrows of death," Mr. HILL was unexpectedly impressive.

The third performance of the Festival will take place to-day, when a miscellaneous concert will be given, in which, with other lesser but interesting works, LISZT's "Poeme Symphonique" and MENDELSSOHN's overture to "Midsummer Night's Dream" will be given. In the vocal pieces Miss HENRIETTA BEEBE, Miss NETTIE STERLING, Mr. W. J. HILL and Mr. S. C. CAMPBELL will take part. To-night the fourth performance of the Festival will be given, and will comprise HAYDN's grand oratorio of "The Creation," with Mme. PAREPA ROSA, Mr. GEO. SIMPSON and Mr. J. R. THOMAS in the solos, with the Harmonic Society and a grand orchestra.

The American Jockey Club.

At the weekly meeting of the American Jockey Club, Saturday, 53 new members were elected—all gentlemen of the first respectability and standing. This is the largest number elected in any one week; and at this rate, if the number is limited to 1,500, as is intimated, the club will very soon be full. The five race stewards appointed for the Summer meeting, commencing the 19th inst., are Messrs. W. BUTLER DUNCAN, LEONARD W. JEROME, LEWIS G. MORRIS, JOHN HUNTER and JOHN F. PURDY. There is every prospect of a fine meeting. Several Western horses have arrived; among them Mr. CLAY's *Gilroy* and *Rivoli*—one a full brother to *Kentucky* and the other half brother to *Arcola*. There will be two more meetings of the Club for the election of members—one on Monday next and the other on Monday week—after which there will be no admissions until after the Summer meeting.

THE WALLACE MONUMENT.—A meeting of Scottish residents of this City was held a few days since to organize a monument to raise funds for completing the monument to WALLACE, the Scottish hero, commenced some time since on the Abbey Craig, near Stirling, Scotland. A committee was appointed to receive contributions, and $1,200 have already been raised from twelve gentlemen of this City.

Hardly Realized.

GENTS: In moving my machine to this place the nut which secures the needle became detached and was lost—please send me a duplicate. Your machine is so reliable, so entirely under control, so easy to use on all occasions, that its value is hardly realized until it is disabled.—*Letter of N. R. Derby, Burlington, N. J., to the Willcox & Gibbs S. M. Co.—Advertisement.*

We will Teach our "Susy" to Say, "A blessing on MRS. WINSLOW," for helping her to survive and escape the griping, colicking and teething siege. We confirm every word set forth in the prospectus—the Soothing Syrup performs precisely what it professes to do. If we had the power, we would make Mrs. WINSLOW—as she is—the physical saviour to the infant race.—[Extract from Rev. C. Z. Weiser's letter.] Be sure and call for

"MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP,"

having the *fac simile* of "CURTIS & PERKINS" on the outside wrapper. All others are base imitations.

It is well to get clear of a Cold the first week, but it is much better and safer to rid yourself of it the first forty-eight hours—the proper remedy for the purpose being Dr. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT. Sold by all druggists.

Caution.

We call attention to the fact that *imitations* of our fine ELECTRO-PLATE, consisting of dinner, dessert and tea services, &c., are being extensively offered for sale by American manufacturers, and that there are also English imitations in the market, both of inferior quality. Our goods may be procured from responsible dealers throughout the country, and purchasers may avoid counterfeits by noting our trade mark on every article of our own manufacture, thus:

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All goods bearing this stamp are heavily plated on the finest albata, or nickel silver, and we guarantee them in every respect superior to the best Sheffield plate.

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Above were introduced and for sale at retail by STARR & MARCUS, Jewelers and Silversmiths, No. 22 John-st.

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A full assortment at the lowest prices.

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Particular attention is requested to our extensive variety of patterns of solid silver FORKS, SPOONS and KNIVES, at prices which will repay the examination of the closest buyers.

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A new and Novel Dentifrice.

Dr. I. W. LYONS' TOOTH TABLETS—Prepared by an experienced dentist. Indorsed by the profession generally. Contain no injurious ingredients. This form possesses decided advantages. Enough for one brushing contained in each TABLET. Dipping the brush in the box avoided. Several persons may use from the same box with neatness and propriety. Especially convenient for travelers. The merits of these TABLETS over any other dentifrice now in use are admitted by all who have tried them. Sold everywhere. Office No. 767 Broadway, corner of 9th-st.

Peter Cooper's Gelatine

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JELLIES, BLANC MANGE, CHARLOTTE RUSSE, &c.

with great ease.

Directions for use with the packages. For sale by grocers and druggists. Depot, No. 17 Burling-slip, N. Y.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Clothes-Wringers of all kinds promptly repaired or taken in part pay for the "Universal," with the "stop gear," which is warranted to be durable. Dealers supplied with Doty's Washing-Machine and the "Universal" Wringer. METROPOLITAN WASHING-MACHINE CO., R. C. BROWNING, General Agent, No. 32 Cortlandt-st., opposite Merchants' Hotel.

The Sparkling and Brilliant Waters of the old Tea Spring, which is recorded in the history of New-York as running under the celebrated "Kissing Bridge" of 1748, is now removed and used at No. 146 Chatham-st., for making Dr. Leathe's soda water. Dealers supplied.

Breast milk for infants (a perfect substitute) and nourishment for mothers is COMSTOCK'S RATIONAL FOOD, (Liebig's formula,) 57 Cortlandt-st.

Pyle's O. K. Soap—Hard, and not liable to imprudent waste. It recommends itself. Try it. Sold by grocers everywhere. Depot No. 350 Washington-st.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

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Elliptic Lockstitch Sewing-Machines.—First premiums, 1866. No. 543 Broadway. Crystal foot; volute tension; adjustable drop feed.

Weed Sewing-Machines.—THE NEW MODEL.—Worthy of attention. Salesroom, No. 613 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Sewing-machines, No. 435 Broadway, New-York.

Wheeler & Wilson's Lock-Stitch Sewing-MACHINE and button-hole Machine, 625 B'way.

Some of our Cotemporaries seem to think that the triumph of their cause depended, like the fate of Jericho, upon the amount of noise made—in these days of refinement and luxury, an article of real intrinsic merit is soon appreciated; hence the unbounded and unparalleled success of PLANTATION BITTERS.

This remedy has ever and always been found reliable. As a gentle stimulant and tonic appetizer it cannot be excelled. It is no doubt a sovereign remedy for stomachic disorders—for Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, and in stimulating a healthy appetite.

MAGNOLIA WATER.—A delightful toilet article—superior to Cologne, and at half the price.

Hull's Family Washing Soap.

Free from adulteration. 32 Park-row. Sold everywhere.

All who have not used Chevalier's Life FOR THE HAIR within the last month are not aware of the agreeable improvement I have made. The vegetable products of this combination are so carefully blended that all who desire beautiful hair are charmed with it. It restores gray hair to its original color, strengthens it, and increases its growth; stops its falling out at once; is a delicate hair dressing for young as well as elderly people. Sold by all druggists and fashionable hairdressers, and at my office, 1,123 Broadway.

SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D.

The Proprietor of a leading Southern paper, having a good circulation, doing a good business, would like to procure a party with moderate capital, as a permanent partner; the best of references given and required. Address GEORGE JONES, *Times* Office.

MARRIED.

BURTIS—FIELDING.—On Tuesday, June 4, by Rev. W. McAlister, DIVINE BURTIS, of Brooklyn, to Mrs. MARGARET FIELDING, of New-York City.

CRAFT—SEARS.—At Milton, N. Y., on Thursday, May 30, by Rev. Joel Croft, JAMES S. CRAFT to MARY S., daughter of Capt. S. Sears. No cards.

HOLDER—VALENTINE.—On Wednesday, May 22, at the Church of the Transfiguration, by Rev. Dr. Houghton, Mr. CHARLES H. HOLDER to Miss HATTIE H. VALENTINE, daughter of Lemuel Valentine, Esq., all of this City.

SOUDER—DATER.—In New-York, on Monday, June 3, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. L. H. King, D. D., JAMES H. SOUDER to ADDIE E., daughter of A. E. Dater, Esq., all of this City.

☞ Philadelphia and Rockland County papers please copy.

WHITE—DIXON.—At Hudson, N. Y., on Thursday, May 30, by Rev. J. McClellan Holmes, assisted by Rev. A. K. Sanford, of New-York, ROBERT FULTON WHITE, Esq., formerly of St. Paul, Minn., to SOPHIA JOSEPHINE, only daughter of Hiram W. Dixon, Esq., of Hudson.

DIED.

BARRINGER.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, June 4, at the residence of her brother, James S. Wethered, ELIZABETH W. BARRINGER, wife of Hon. D. M. Barringer, of Raleigh, N. C.

☞ Raleigh, Richmond and Washington papers please copy.

COMSTOCK.—On Monday, June 3, at 10 P. M., after a short illness, GEORGIE J., daughter of Wm. K. and Mary B. Comstock, aged 5 years and 9 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services at Mott Haven, N. Y., 141st-st., third house east of 3d-av., this day, (Wednesday,) June 5, at 4 o'clock P. M. The remains will be taken to Danbury, Conn., for interment.

CLARK.—At Elizabeth, N. Y., on Monday, June 3, CATHARINE, wife of James R. Clark, in the 67th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at the First Presbyterian Church, Elizabeth, on Thursday, the 6th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

CLARKSON.—At Throg's Neck, on Monday, June 3, DAVID CLARKSON, of New-York, in the 73d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at Trinity Church, New-York, on Wednesday morning, the 5th inst., at 10 o'clock.

ELY.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, June 4, SAMUEL M. ELY, in the 80th year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral at the residence of his son, No. 108 Harrison-st., Brooklyn, this afternoon at 3 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Dutchess County for interment.

GERAGHTY.—On Monday, June 3, Mrs. MARY GERAGHTY, aged 83 years.

The friends of the family and of her late son-in-law, Harvey Raymond, Esq., are invited to attend the funeral from her residence, No. 75 Macdougal-st., this day, (Wednesday,) at 2 P. M.

GODFREY.—On Monday, June 3, MARGARET M. GODFREY, wife of Kemp Godfrey, aged 79 years, 5 months and 27 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 46 Carmine-st., on Wednesday, the 5th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

LAMONT.—On Tuesday, June 4, after a short illness, ROBERT H. LAMONT.

His friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Thursday at 2 P. M., from the residence of his mother, No. 59 Lexington-av.

MCCLELLAND.—On Monday, June 3, MARGARET, wife of John McClelland, in the 62d year of her age, of disease of the heart.

Her funeral will take place from No. 180 Bleecker-st., on Wednesday, the 5th inst., at 1 o'clock. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

PRICE.—WILLIE W., infant son of Walter W. and Constance B. Price, aged 13 months and 13 days.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from No. 259 West 11th-st., late No. 53 Hammond-st., on Thursday, the 6th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

SOUTHWICK.—On Tuesday evening, June 4, of congestion of the brain, CARRIE ANSTRUS, infant daughter of George W. and Gussie S. Southwick, aged 9 months and 11 days.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at her residence, No. 1,917 3d-av., Harlem, N. Y., this day, (Wednesday,) at 2 o'clock P. M.

SCOTT.—At South Mills, N. C., on Monday, May 27, Capt. HENRY E. SCOTT, in the 53d year of his age.

TREADWELL.—At New-Milford, Conn., on Saturday, June 1, Mr. SAMUEL TREADWELL, in his 80th year.

VON GLAHN.—On Monday morning, June 3, after a protracted illness, CATHARINE, the beloved wife of Hilbrand Von Glahn, aged 56 years, 6 months and 28 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from St. Matthew's Church, Walker-st., near Broadway, this (Wednesday) afternoon at 2 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery for interment.

WILKINSON.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, June 4, WM. WILKINSON, aged 59 years, 2 months and 2 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 1,291 Fulton-av., above Hunter-st., on Thursday, June 6, at 2 o'clock P. M.

WILLIAMS.—On Tuesday, June 4, GEORGE N. WILLIAMS, in the 45th year of his age.

Funeral from his late residence, No. 14 Liberty-st., Brooklyn, on Friday, the 7th inst., at 3 P. M.

OFFICIAL—[No. 139.]

CORONER'S OFFICE, New-York, June 3, 1867.

The body of an unknown man was found at the foot of One Hundred and Second-street, North River, age not known, stout built, hair gone, five feet eight inches high. Dressed as follows: No hat, blue woolen jacket, no vest, cloth pants, coarse shoes, high heels, copper nails. Body been in the water two or three months. Body sent to the Morgue for identification.

For further particulars, apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street.

JOHN WILDEY, Coroner.

OFFICIAL—[No. 138.]

CORONER'S OFFICE, New-York, June 1, 1867.

The body of an unknown man was found at the foot of Fifty-third-street, East River, aged about twenty-five years, stout built, black curly hair, good teeth, full face, five feet six inches high. Dressed as follows: No hat, black cloth sack coat, light cloth vest, striped mixed pants, new boots, muslin shirt, black silk necktie. Found on the person the following articles: A letter addressed to Friend Murphy from C. R. Meegs, Windsor, Conn., badge No. 122 Bridgeport Fire Department, gold ring, gold stud.

For further particulars, apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street.

W. C. GOVER, Coroner.

A CARD.—MOURNING GOODS OF EVERY DESIRABLE kind, constantly on hand, at JACKSON'S mourning-store, No. 551 Broadway, opposite Tiffany & Co.'s. Prices very reasonable.

MISCELLANEOUS.

KNAPP'S CONCENTRATED EXTRACT OF ROOTS,

FOR MAKING THAT CELEBRATED SUMMER BEVERAGE KNOWN AS KNAPP'S ROOT BEER.

The attention of druggists, root-beer makers and the public in general is called to the above preparation. It can be made with but little trouble and at a trifling expense. Put up in bottles at 40 cents and 75 cents, making 10 and 25 gallons. FOR MANUFACTURERS, in quart bottles, at $4, making 200 gallons, and one gallon tin cans at $12, making 800 gallons of the beer.

Sold by P. B. KNAPP & CO., No. 362 Hudson-st., New-York, and by druggists generally.

FOR SALE—A FILE OF THE NEW-YORK TIMES from Jan. 1, 1861, to the present time; also, a file of the New-York *Herald* from Jan. 1, 1861, to the present time. Address O. H., Box No. 1,872 New-York Post-office.

ALL BAD SMELLS DISAPPEAR BY USING PHŒNIX DISINFECTANT.

Cheap! Durable! Instantaneous. Agency, 4 Dey-st.

NUN QUAM NON PARATUS.

The best GREEN TURTLE SOUP and STEAKS in the City to be had at WINDUST'S RESTAURANT, No. 11 Park-row and No. 5 Ann-st.

FINE GOLD WATCH CHAINS, NEW styles, of all descriptions, for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

WHAT AILS YOUR LIVER?—YOU LOOK yellow, care-worn and emaciated. Be wise in time. Dr. LANGLEY'S ROOT AND HERB BITTERS will cure you. They are Nature's own remedy, made of choice roots and herbs. Standard and reliable. Sold by all druggists.

THE SILVERED SKIRT IS DURABLE, elastic; is not easily soiled. Manufactured at No.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DR. VON EISENBERG

Begs to inform his patients and the public in general that he has now opened his new and spacious Consulting Rooms at No. 251 5th-av., where he attends to all diseases of the Eye, Ear, Catarrh, Throat and Asthma.

Dr. Von Eisenberg has spared neither labor nor expense to add many additions and improvements to his

ÆSTHETICO-NEURALGICON,

The celebrated apparatus invented by

DR. VON EISENBERG,

For the cure of all diseases of the

EYE, EAR, CATARRH,

DISEASES OF THE THROAT, ASTHMA,

Affections of the Voice, Laryngeal, Bronchial and Pulmonary Complaints, Disordered Functions of the Digestive Organs.

Dr. Von Eisenberg has to state that in inviting the first authorities from the best Medical Colleges of New-York to witness the operation and effect of his extraordinary valuable invention, with its new and wonderful additions, it must be understood that it does not cure every ailment in the world, but it does cure all the diseases above enumerated, such as Impaired Sight, Noises in the Head, Discharges from the Ear, Deafness, Sore Throat, Chronic Catarrh in its worst stage, Lung and Liver Diseases, Inflammation of the Air Cells of the Lungs, restores the Nervous Power, Cures Consumption, Phthisis or wasting away.

Ascorides and Galeboth Dioen say, "Sympathy and antipathy are two hinges upon which the whole model of physic turns. The physician who minds them not is like a door off its hooks, and is more like to do his patients harm than to cure them."

Thousands have been cured by one application of his Æsthetico-Neuralgicon. Dr. VON EISENBERG has no nostrum requiring secrecy to insure its efficacy, for his treatment is based on long experience, assiduous attention, continued and successful practice, and by his peculiar process he is enabled to restore the sufferer to his normal condition of health. Hundreds, it is well known, have come forward to testify publicly, that they were cured by a single application; and many, as they themselves express, have been actually saved from the grave.

"EARS TO THE DEAF."

NEW-YORK, May 21, 1867.

The undersigned has been deaf in the right ear for a great length of time, had been troubled with disagreeable noises in the head. I submitted to an operation by Dr. Von Eisenberg, who by his great skill completely restored the hearing in one operation, in about five minutes' time. I am perfectly satisfied, and would warmly recommend any person suffering from that disagreeable ailment (deafness) to place himself immediately under the care of this eminently skillful and successful physician.

THOMAS J. MOORE.

No. 333 Greenwich-st.

Dr. VON EISENBERG'S office is No. 251 5th-av.

RICHMOND, Va., Feb. 23, 1867.

Dr. Von Eisenberg, 5th-av., New-York:

DEAR SIR: If the following statement can be of service to you I can have no objection to your publishing the same. I feel very grateful to you, and cheerfully bear testimony to your eminent skill as displayed in my case.

I had long suffered with deafness, which seemed to be growing greater every year, and while in New-York, in October last, by the advice of one of my friends, I called upon you. I did not, however, expect to be relieved, as I had already expended considerable sums in consulting various physicians and surgeons, whose advice had not in the slightest degree benefited me. To my great delight, however, I found my hearing improved after the first consultation, and after paying you ten visits during the space of a fortnight, I could hear almost as well as in the days of my youth. The cure in my case seems to myself and friends almost miraculous, and I ought to state that I experienced no pain whatever from your operations or applications.

I send this by the hand of my friend, Col. J. B. Williamson, who can certify to all the statements I have herein made.

In conclusion, I would state that upon learning that my means were limited, you made a considerable reduction in your charges.

Gratefully, your sincere friend and obedient servant,

CHARLES H. LEDWITH.

CONSULTING ROOMS, NO. 251 5TH-AV.,

Northeast corner 28th-st., New-York.

FURNITURE

OF THE LATEST STYLES, CONSISTING OF PARLOR, DINING-ROOM AND CHAMBER SUITES, IN ROSEWOOD, WALNUT AND MAPLE,

Retailing at manufacturer's prices,

AT F. KRUTINA'S

MANUFACTORY AND WAREROOMS,

Nos. 96 and 98 East Houston-st.,

Between Bowery and 2d-av.

All goods warranted.

WALRAVEN

OFFERS

UPHOLSTERY GOODS,

WINDOW SHADES,

And LINENS,

In qualities unsurpassed and

Prices undeniably low.

No. 686 Broadway.

CRESYLIC SOAP,

A PERFECT DISINFECTANT

PATENTED.

For disinfecting, deodorizing and purifying cellars, hospitals, tenement-houses, &c.

Also for exterminating bugs, roaches and insects of all kinds.

Manufactured solely by

JAMES BUCHAN & CO.,

No. 190 Elizabeth-st.

AMERICAN DOCK AND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY BONDS,

GUARANTEED BY THE

CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY.

The bonds are for $1,000 each, due July 1, 1886. Interest at 7 per cent., payable Jan. 1 and July 1, in the City of New-York. They have coupons attached, and can be held either as registered bonds or as bearer bonds, as the holder may from time to time elect.

These bonds are issued for land purchases and improvements in Communipaw Bay, under the authority of the State of New-Jersey, on the extensive water-front of the Company, and in connection with the improvements of the Central Railroad Company of New-Jersey.

The punctual payment of the principal and interest of the bonds is guaranteed by the Central Railroad Company of New-Jersey.

These bonds can be had at par, and the accrued interest, of SAMUEL KNOX, Treasurer, No. 193 Liberty-st., New-York.

Any further information desired can be obtained on application at the same place, where a copy of the bond can be seen.

JOHN TAYLOR JOHNSON,
JOHN C. GREEN,
MOSES TAYLOR,
ADAM NORRIE,
Finance Committee.

AWAY WITH SPECTACLES.

OLD EYES MADE NEW

easily, without doctor or medicine. Sent post-paid on receipt of 10 cents.

Address Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 110 Lexington-av., corner of East 28th-st., New-York.

AWAY WITH UNCOMFORTABLE TRUSSES—COMFORT AND CURE FOR THE RUPTURED. Sent post-paid on receipt of 10 cents. Address Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 110 Lexington-av., corner East 28th-st., New-York.

CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION FOR the married. Sent, in sealed envelope, on receipt of 10 cents.

Address Dr. E. B. FOOTE, author of "Medical Common Sense." Book 400 pages, $1 50, sent by mail.) No. 110 Lexington-av., corner East 28th-st., New-York.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR the United Kingdom and the Continent, via Southampton and Bremen, per steamer HERMANN, will close at this office on THURSDAY, June 6, at 10:30 A. M., and at the up-town offices as follows: Stations A and B, 8:05 A. M.; Stations C and D, 7:45 A. M.; Stations E and F, 7:30 A. M.; Station G, 7:25 A. M.

JAMES KELLY, P. M.

INVALIDS' WHEEL-CHAIRS, FOR IN OR OUT-DOOR USE, FROM $20.

Invalids' carriages to order.

Patent cantering horses, $12 to $25.

Child's carriages, swings, hobby-horses, &c.

S. W. SMITH, No. 90 William-st.

IF YOU HAVE THE DYSPEPSIA, HEADache, dizziness, costiveness, piles, oppression after eating, sour rising, or any indigestion or biliousness, if you do not thank us after using HARRISON'S PERISTALTIC LOZENGES, we will forfeit the price of the box. Sold at No. 1 Tremont Temple, Boston, and everywhere.

TIMOLAT'S OLD ESTABLISHED SULPHUR, medicated and vapor baths, given daily at No. 110 Bleecker-st., New-York.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

SUMMER READING.

ST. TWEL'MO, by C. H. WEBB.

THE JUMPING FROG, edited by Mr. WEBB.

LIFFITH LANK, written by one WEBB.

"St. 12 mo" is admitted to be the best caricature ever attempted, with the exception of Dore's illustrated Bible. "Liffith Lank" has sold to such an extent that it took nearly six months to adjust the accounts between author and publisher. No one who has read Mark Twain's "Jumping Frog" has lived to tell the tale—one more than ten thousand tombstones is written one simple but touching epitaph: "*Died of Laughter.*" No one going to the country or to travel should fail to take a package of the above books with them. They are warranted to keep—to keep the reader laughing—in any climate. Sold by all respectable booksellers.

AMERICAN NEWS COMPANY, AGENTS FOR THE TRADE.

TRANSCRIPT EDITION.

THE CODE OF PROCEDURE

as amended by the Legislature of 1867. A handy volume for the pocket, neatly bound in roan. Price 75 cents. Published at the office of the *Transcript*, No. 83 Centre-st.

This is the only complete edition, with the amendments inserted in their proper places, issued since 1867.

FINANCIAL

BANKING HOUSE
OF
JAY COOKE & CO.
NO. 20 WALL-ST.,
CORNER OF NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of

GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES,
SEVEN-THIRTIES
AND
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
And execute orders for purchase and sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

We have added to our office a Retail Department for the accommodation of the public demand for investment in and exchanges of Government Securities, the purchase of GOLD and INTEREST COUPONS, and the sale of INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS.

SEVEN-THIRTIES CONVERTED INTO FIVE-TWENTIES AT THE MOST FAVORABLE RATES.

JAY COOKE & CO.

Fisk & Hatch
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
No. 5 Nassau-street,

BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES:
U. S. SIX PER CENT. BONDS of 1881,
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
U. S. SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES,
U. S. TEN-FORTY BONDS,
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
U. S. COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
U. S. THIRTY-YEAR BONDS, Pacific R. R. issues,
Central Pacific Railroad State Aid Bonds,
and other desirable Securities.
Also, receive deposits and make collections on favorable terms.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 Wall-st., New-York,
issue Circular Letters of Credit, for traveler's use, available in all parts of Europe, through the
Messrs. DE ROTHSCHILD,
of Paris, London, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Vienna, and their correspondents.

MERCHANTS' UNION EXPRESS STOCK.
NEW-YORK AND NEWFOUNDLAND TELEGRAPH STOCK.
JERSEY CITY BONDS, &c., &c.,
WANTED AND FOR SALE.
APPLY TO
GEO. C. DUNBAR, NO. 7 WALL-ST.

AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO.,
No. 74 Broadway,
Issue Bills of Exchange on London, Paris, and the principal cities of
GERMANY, SWITZERLAND AND ITALY.
Also, letters of introduction to their correspondents in Europe.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

SELMA CITY, ALA., BONDS.
Holders of past-due coupons will please deposit the same with us, and receive in exchange the new 8 per cent. bonds,
H. AMY & CO.,
No. 21 Nassau-st.

ELECTION NOTICE.
UNION PETROLEUM COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, June 4, 1867.
The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Union Petroleum Company, of New-York, for the election of Trustees for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of F. RUFD, Esq., No. 74 Broadway, Room No. 18, on TUESDAY, June 18. The polls will be open from 12 noon to 1 P. M. The transfer-book will be closed from 8th inst.
A. CURTISS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, NEW-YORK, May 15, 1867.
AT AN ELECTION FOR MANAGERS, held at this office, on Tuesday, the 14th instant, pursuant to public notice, the following-named gentlemen were duly elected Managers of this Company for the ensuing year:
CHAS. N. TALBOT, JAMES M. HALSTED,
EDWARD J. WOOLSEY, LE GRAND B. CANNON,
GEO. T. OLYPHANT, JOHN L. ASPINWALL,
SAM'L B. SCHIEFFELIN, JAMES R. TAYLOR,
ABIEL A. LOW, THOMAS DICKSON,
ROBERT L. KENNEDY, O. DE F. GRANT,
JOHN JACOB ASTOR, JR.
And at a meeting of the Board of Managers, held this day, GEORGE TALBOT OLYPHANT, Esq., was unanimously reelected President. By order of the Board.
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 114 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, May 28, 1867.
AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of the North American Fire Insurance Company, held at the office of the Company on Monday, the 27th inst., the following gentlemen were unanimously elected:
James W. Otis, W. Whitewright, Jas. B. Johnston,
Josiah Lane, W. Blackstone, Sidney Brooks,
R. M. Blatchford, Joshua J. Henry, Henry Parish,
Caleb Swan, Acton Civill, John Bryan,
Thos. W. Gale, Jno. Auchincloss, E. H. R. Lyman,
Dan'l F. Fearing, Oliver S. Carter, Henry G. Rice,
Chas. Williams, O. H. Shepard, R. W. Bleecker.
At a subsequent meeting of the Board, JAMES W. OTIS was unanimously elected President, R. W. BLEECKER Vice-President, and FRANKLIN H. CARTER Secretary.
By order. F. H. CARTER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD CO., No. 270 WEST 30TH-ST., NEW-YORK, May 11, 1867.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Hudson River Railroad Co., for the election of thirteen Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 270 West 30th-st., New-York City, on MONDAY, June 10, 1867. Polls will be open from 12 M. until 1 P. M., and as much longer not beyond the setting of the sun on the same day, as the Inspectors may find necessary to receive the votes of electors presenting themselves.
The transfer books will be closed from 4 o'clock P. M. on the 25th of May, until 9 o'clock A. M. on the 11th day of June. AUGUSTUS SCHELL, Secretary.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY CO., SECRETARY'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, May 1, 1867.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE BONDholders and stockholders of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Chicago, on THURSDAY, the 6th day of June, 1867, at 11 o'clock A. M.
JAMES R. YOUNG, Secretary.
The Transfer Books of the Stocks, and the Bond Registry of this Company will be closed on the 11th inst., at 2 P. M., and open on the 7th day of June next at 10 o'clock A. M. A. L. PRITCHARD, Treasurer.

NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, May 25, 1867.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN PURSUANT to charter that the second installment of fifteen dollars on each share of Stock in the National Trust Company of the City of New-York, is due on the 5th of June next.
Subscribers will please call at the Ninth National Bank, No. 363 Broadway, corner of Franklin-st., and pay the installment, and also bring with them the original receipt for first installment, in order that this payment may be receipted upon it.
JAMES MERRILL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 27, 1867.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company, for the election of Directors and the transaction of other appropriate business, will be held at the Company's office, in the City of Cleveland, on WEDNESDAY, June 19, 1867, the polls opening at 11 o'clock A. M., and closing at 3 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed on SATURDAY, June 8, 1867, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened on the morning of THURSDAY, June 20, 1867.
WM. F. STAUNTON, Secretary.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, TREASURER'S OFFICE, SPRINGFIELD, May 22, 1867.
THE INTEREST WHICH WILL BECOME due on the first Monday of July next upon Stock of the State of Illinois will be paid at the American Exchange National Bank in the City of New-York from the 1st to the 16th, inclusive, of July A. D. 1867.
GEO. W. SMITH, State Treasurer.

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, NASHVILLE, Tenn., June 1, 1867.
THE INTEREST ON THE DEBT OF the State of Tennessee falling due on the 1st of July, 1867, will be paid at the Fourth National Bank in the City of New-York.
G. W. BLACKBURN, Comptroller.

OFFICE OF THE NORTH CARBONDALE COAL CO., No. 319 WALNUT-ST., PHILADELPHIA, May 29, 1867.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders will be held at the office of the Company on MONDAY, June 10, at 12 o'clock M., at which time there will be an election for Directors to serve the ensuing year. CHAS. M. SCHOTT, Secretary.

OFFICE EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 170 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 4, 1867.
ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Company will be held at their office on WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of June. The poll will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
RICHARD C. COMBES, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Mendota Mining Company of Lake Superior will be held at the Company's Office, No. 57 Wall-st., New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the 19th day of June next, at 1 o'clock P. M., when the election of Directors for the ensuing year will be held.
The transfer-books will be closed on the 15th and reopened on the 20th June.
CHAS. J. WELLS, Secretary.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—ANY PERSONS who hold claims against BEACH, CLARK & CO., of New-York, (which firm made an assignment to Edwar A. Tweedy and John M. Taylor in 1854,) or against DENNIS BEACH, of Milford, Conn., or held such claims and have compromised or sold them, can learn something to their advantage by applying at Room No. 30, No. 229 Broadway, New-York.

UNITED STATES BLASTING OIL CO.— The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company will be held at their office, No. 32 Pine-st., on TUESDAY, June 11, at 12 o'clock M.
JAMES DEVEAU, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, June 1, 1867.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,
NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
BANKERS AND DEALERS
IN
GOVERNMENT STOCKS
AND
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.
ALL CLASSES OF UNITED STATES FUNDS
Credited or Remitted for on Receipt, at Market Rates, FREE OF ALL COMMISSION CHARGES.
CLOSING PRICES.
NEW-YORK, June 4, 1867.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered '81...	108	108¼	June, 7-30...	105¾	105⅞
Coupon, 1881...	112	112¼	July, 7-30...	105	105⅛
5-20 Regist'd '62.	106¼	106¾	June, C.I.Nt's, '64	119¼	119¾
5-20 Coupon, '62.	109¾	110	July, C.I.Nt's, '64	118¾	119
5-20 Coupon, '64.	106¼	106	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '64	118¼	118¾
5-20 Coupon, '65.	106¾	106⅞	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '64	117¼	117¾
5-20 " new, '65.	108¾	108⅞	Dec., C.I.Nt's, '64	116¼	116½
10-40 Registered.	99¾	99¾	May, C.I.Nt's, '65	116	116½
10-40 Coupon...	99¾	99¾	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '65	115	115½
Gold...	136¾	137	Sept., C.I.Nt's, '65	114½	115
August, 7-30...	106	106¼	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '65	114	114½

WE ARE BUYING THE FIRST SERIES OF
7.30 TREASURY NOTES,
AND SELLING THE NEW 5-20 BONDS AT MARKET RATES.
HOLDERS OF THE TREASURY NOTES will find it ADVANTAGEOUS TO EFFECT THE EXCHANGE.
SECOND and THIRD SERIES 7.30's PURCHASED AT FULL MARKET PRICES.
VERMILYE & CO., No. 44 WALL-ST.

HATCH, FOOTE & CO.,
BANKERS
AND DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, ETC.
No. 12 Wall-st., N. Y.
Rates for Exchanging Seven-Thirty Notes, June 4, 1867.
For AUGUST NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS and pay 55 cents DIFFERENCE.
For JUNE NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS and pay 7.95 DIFFERENCE.
For JULY NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS and pay 1.75 DIFFERENCE.
ON EACH $1,000.

B. MURRAY, JR.,
BROKER IN
GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES,
NO. 27 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK.

TRAVELERS' CREDITS.
LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR THE USE OF TRAVELERS IN EUROPE AND THE EAST,
ISSUED FOR
Messrs. J. S. MORGAN & CO., London,
BY
DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.,
No. 53 Exchange-place.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS,
AND
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
issue circular letters of credit to travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c. Also commercial credits

SUBSCRIPTION TO NEW STOCK.
PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY CO., OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, PITTSBURGH, PENN., May 28, 1867.
Notice is hereby given that, in pursuance of authority recently granted to the Board of Directors of this Company, books of subscription will be opened at the office of WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., New-York, from the 20th to the 29th day of June next, inclusive, for the taking of 15,000 shares in the new stock of the Company at 80 per cent. of its par value: 20 per cent. of such par value, representing the amount of bonds redeemed by the Sinking Funds, being credited to the subscribers.
Those who are registered as shareholders on the 10th day of June will possess the privilege of subscribing to the extent of 15 per cent. of the shares then standing in their name. Such 80 per cent. will be payable in cash at the time of subscription. No fractional shares will be issued. Certificates for such new stock will be ready for delivery during the month of July. The transfer books will close on said 10th day of June, at 3 o'clock P. M., and will reopen on the morning of the 17th of June next.
By order of the Board,
F. M. HUTCHINSON, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, PAINESVILLE AND ASHTABULA,
Bellefontaine Line,
Columbus and Indianapolis Central,
City of Cincinnati,
City of Louisville,
Stock and bonds wanted and for sale.
Apply to
GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 7 Wall-st.

OFFICE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 187 WEST-ST., NEW-YORK, May 16, 1867.
THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY hereby give notice that all bids made under the Circular of April 1 for the extension of the First Mortgage Bonds at the office of the Company in New-York, at a premium of one per cent., are accepted, and all bids above that premium are also accepted, and the bonds will be extended at the same rate of one per cent. premium.
The Company are now ready to attach coupon sheets to and extend the bonds of those holders whose bids are accepted as above specified, on their presentation at the office of the Company in the City of New-York and payment of the premium of ten (10) dollars on each bond. The same terms are accorded to other holders who have bid a less premium than one per cent., or have failed to make proposals, on notice to the Company, to be given in writing on or before the 15th of June next.
All other holders are hereby notified that the principal of their bonds will be paid to them and interest thereon cease at maturity.
ROBERT H. BERDELL, President.

PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 111 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 3, 1867.
THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THIS Company will be closed from the 7th to 15th inst., both days inclusive, for an election, to be held at the office of the Company, at Hawley, on WEDNESDAY, the 12th inst., from 7 to 8 A. M. ED. H. MEAD, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO., NEW-YORK, May 18, 1867.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of two and a half per cent. out of the net earnings, payable at the office of the Company, on the 10th day of June, prox. Transfer-books will be closed on the 25th day of May, inst., and reopened on Wednesday, 12th of June, prox.
HENRY J. QUINAN, Secretary.

THIS COMPANY OFFER FOR SALE ON reasonable terms, the First Mortgage Bonds of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Company, "new issue." For particulars inquire at our office.
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
NEW-YORK, June 1, 1867. No. 84 Broadway.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, June 3, 1867.
SCHEDULES OF (30) THIRTY OR MORE 7-30 Coupons due June 15, will now be received for examination at the United States Treasury.
H. H. VAN DYCK,
Assistant Treasurer.

$25,000. —FLORIDA RAILROAD FREE Land Bonds, entitling the holder to lands on the line of the Florida Railroad. For sale by W. SCHALL & CO., No. 61 Broad-st.

SAVINGS BANKS.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID,
FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX,
ON SUMS FROM $1 TO $5,000.
THIRD-AV. SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 26th-st. and 3d-av.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 1 and 3 3d-av., opposite Cooper Institute.
The new Banking-House of this Institution, now opened, being FIRE-PROOF, and the VAULTS and SAFES BURGLAR-PROOF, adequate protection is afforded against fire and burglary to the property of the depositors. Interest at six per cent., free from Government tax, allowed on deposits.
ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, May 24, 1867.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. for the current six months, terminating the 31st inst., and One (1) per Cent. additional Dividend for the month of June ensuing, the aggregate dividend of Six (6) per Cent. being payable on the 1st of July next, free of tax. In future the dividends of this Bank will be paid in January and July, instead of June and December as heretofore. The Transfer-books will be closed from June 25 to July 1. J. D. VERMILYE, Cashier.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

DISSOLUTION.—THE PARTNERSHIP HEREtofore existing under the firm name of HARRIOT, PARKER & CO., expires this day by its own limitation.
(Signed) S. J. HARRIOT,
C. L. PARKER,
J. B. HARRIOT,
ABRAM IVES, Special Partner.
NEW-YORK, May 31, 1867.

NOTICE.—The undersigned have this day entered into copartnership under the firm name of HARRIOT, PARKER & CO., for the purpose of transacting a general banking and stock commission business at No. 19 New-st. (Signed) S. J. HARRIOT,
C. L. PARKER,
J. M. NOYES,
V. P. NOYES, Special Partner.
NEW-YORK, June 1, 1867.

FRANCIS P. SAGE, JR., HAS THIS DAY retired from the firm of SAGE & CO. The business will hereafter be conducted by the remaining partners under the same firm name. SAGE & CO.
NEW-YORK, June 1, 1867.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

I WANT $3,000 TO START A BUSINESS in New-Orleans. There are twenty-five or thirty establishments of this kind in this City, but there is nothing of the kind in New-Orleans. I came from New-Orleans with the money to buy the necessary machinery, &c., but the failure of the First National Bank of that city has left me without funds. I therefore need a partner who can furnish the means. Address A. B. W., care of J. D. Cutter, Esq., No. 20 Park-place.

$30,000 TO $50,000.—AN ACTIVE OR special partner wanted to supply changes to be made in an established wholesale drug business. Address, with name, S. H., Box No. 2,781 Post-office, New-York.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION ORIGINATED the anæsthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, administer it in the manner most approved by the medical profession, do nothing but EXTRACT TEETH, and they certainly do that WITHOUT PAIN—20,000 patients testify. See their names at the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—THE MOST COMPLETE PLACE IN Brooklyn; house 40x40, wing attached, all the modern improvements, conservatory, hot and cold grapery, stable, carriage-house, &c.; fruit of every variety; twenty minutes of ferry; 30 full lots. Apply to or address T. P. PERKINS, No. 727 Broadway.

FOR SALE, TO LET OR EXCHANGE.— A neat two-story extension cottage house corner of Tompkins-av. and Hancock-st., Brooklyn; eight rooms; price $4,000; $500 cash only required; rent $500; immediate possession given. Inquire of CHAS. MOTT, No. 92 Broadway, N. Y.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—THE BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY residence of the late Wm. Lawrence, Esq., at Northampton, Mass. It is situated in a quiet street upon the bank of, and overlooking the rich meadows of the Connecticut River above Mount Holyoke, and within sixty rods of the railroad station. The house is of the first-class, nearly new, contains 14 rooms, conveniently arranged, and a high attic and observatory. There are an ample vegetable garden, a well-stocked fruit-yard, and a flower garden more fully planted and more tastefully laid out and ornamented than any in the vicinity. For particulars apply to JOSEPH BATTELL, Esq., No. 166 South-st., New-York, or to WM. HILL, proprietor, Mansion House, Northampton, Mass.

TO CAPITALISTS AND OTHERS.—FOR sale at Eastchester, a very eligible piece of land, embracing about 200 acres, having a large frontage on two roads; can be laid out in village plots and sold for very large prices; on the property are a good dwelling-house, barns and all other necessary outbuildings, making it also a very desirable suburban residence; about two miles from Williamsbridge. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—AT HUNTINGTON, L. I.—A modern two-story house, containing 12 rooms, with one or five acres of land, good outbuildings, garden planted, fruit and shade trees; fronts the harbor; near churches and first-class school; communication with the City daily by steamboat and railroad. Apply to D. K. YOUNGS, Huntington, or to D. HENRY SMITH, No. 51 Exchange-place.

FURNISHED RESIDENCE FOR SALE AT NORTHAMPTON.—Buildings all new; house contains spacious rooms and halls, and modern improvements; furniture all new; situated on Elm-st., and commands a beautiful view of the valley of the Connecticut River; about three acres of good land. Will be sold furnished if desired. Inquire of WILLIAM HILL, Proprietor of Mansion House, Northampton.

FOR SALE—AT MORRISTOWN, N. J., 1½ MILES from depot, location beautiful and healthy, a country seat with 4 to 23 acres; house, 10 rooms; gardener's cottage, ice and carriage-house, fine lawn, excellent garden, plenty of fruit and shade; will be sold cheap to a prompt purchaser, with everything ready for immediate occupancy. SAMUEL EDDY, on premises, or No. 191 Broadway. (Brooklyn Insurance Company.)

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—COUNTRY SEATS AT FROM $5,000 to $50,000; located on the banks of the Hudson at Nyack, Peekskill, Dobbs' Ferry, Yonkers, Tarrytown, Hudson, Newburgh, also at Hackensack, N. J., Staten Island and Long Island. Inquire of L. KELLNER, No. 91 William-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A COUNTRY place of ten acres on Passaic River, near Newark, and within 45 minutes of City; large brick house, 20 rooms; hot and cold water and gas; barn and all necessary outbuildings. Apply to GEO. W. PLATT, 20 Maiden-lane.

FOR SALE—SNUG, PRETTY COTTAGE, DElightfully located on Staten Island, about one hour from the City, near the seashore and depot with half acre ground; immediate possession; price $5,000; terms to suit. Apply to A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—IN THE VILLAGE OF WEST Farms, a beautiful residence of eight rooms; price $4,500. Apply to H. BISCHOFF, over the Citizens' Savings Bank.

SUMMER RESORTS.

OCEAN HOUSE, NEWPORT, R. I.
This well-known Summer resort will be opened for the reception of guests in the
LATTER PART OF JUNE.
Rooms may be engaged by addressing the proprietor, care of Messrs. W. J. F. DAILEY & CO., No. 631 Broadway, or to Ocean House, Newport.
JOS. B. WEAVER, Proprietor.

ORIENT SPRING HOUSE,
AMHERST, MASS.
HEALTH, PLEASURE AND COMFORT COMBINED
This Summer resort is now open for the season. Connected with it are the Mineral Springs, recommended by the faculty of Amherst College as the best in the country. For particulars address WILLARD C. LANE, Manager.

ORIENT POINT HOUSE, ORIENT POINT, L. I.—Now open for the season. This house is pleasantly situated on the extreme end of the north point of Long Island, fronting on the Sound and Gardiner's Bay, and only a moment's walk to the water. Splendid sea bathing, driving, sailing, and fishing unexcelled. Steamer *River Queen*, from Pier No. 26, East River, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 5 o'clock P. M. Cars daily. Terms reasonable.
M. B. PARSONS, Proprietor.

THE WINDEMERE HOUSE—GREENwood Lake, Monroe, Orange County, N. Y., is now open. The location is beautiful and healthy; fine fishing, boating, &c. Send for circular to M. P. BROWNING & CO.

FAIRFIELD HOUSE.—THIS FAVORITE Summer resort is now open; location healthy; splendid bathing; fine drives; only 51 miles via New-Haven Railroad. P. D. CARRIQUE.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—DESIRABLE ROOMS WITH board can be obtained with a small family at No. 203 Clinton-st., corner of Harrison-st., Brooklyn; Southerners or strangers visiting the city will find this a delightful location for the Summer, and convenient to cars and ferries.

BOARD—ON MADISON-AV., IN A STRICTLY private family, with the first and second floors furnished or unfurnished, can be had by a party wishing to live elegantly, liberally and exclusively. Address, with real name, W. W., Boyd's Express Post.

BOARDING—AT NO. 134 EAST 16TH-ST., (late Mrs. S. A. Faulkner's.) To let, with board, a suite of rooms on second floor, front; also rooms for single gentlemen.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—HANDSOME rooms (furnished) in a fine location, convenient to ferries. Apply at 241 Henry-st. References required.

BOARD.—SEVERAL DESIRABLE ROOMS MAY be had with board at No. 48 (new No.) East 21st-st.; house and location unexceptionable.

A SMALL FAMILY OCCUPYING A FIRST-class house, delightfully and centrally located, will let a few furnished rooms, with first-class board if desired. No other lodgers. Address A. D., Box No. 163 *Times* Office.

FIFTH-AV. HOTEL BLOCK, 23D-ST.— A small family will rent a suite of elegantly furnished rooms, without board to gentlemen; terms moderate. Inquire of KING & CO., Office No. 9 West 23d-st.

A PRIVATE FAMILY IN 19TH-ST. WILL let one or two very desirable rooms to gentlemen with or without board. Apply at No. 72 West 19th-st. Reference required.

NO. 56 EAST 30TH-ST.—HANDSOME FURnished suites of apartments to let, with private table; also, single rooms for gentlemen; first-class French cuisine.

NO. 186 SECOND-AV.—ROOM TO LET TO ONE gentleman; has all the modern improvements; location good; dinner at 6. Apply as above, between 11th and 12th sts.

HANDSOME FURNISHED ROOMS TO let in private house No. 20 Ridge-st., between Broome and Grand sts. Apply at No. 20 Ridge-st., or No. 141 Bowery, in store.

TO LET—A GENTEEL FURNISHED LARGE front room, with or without breakfast, to a gentleman, with good references, in a private German family, at No. 208 West 25th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

$6 PER WEEK FOR BOARD TO GENtlemen rooming together; $7 and upwards for single rooms at the Dupont House, Hudson-st., corner of Laight; transient board, $1 50 per day.

NO. 12 LAFAYETTE-PLACE, ONE block from Broadway, large and very pleasant rooms to let, with board; location very desirable; reference exchanged.

TO LET.—A PRIVATE FAMILY HAVE A FEW pleasant rooms to let, furnished or unfurnished, to gentlemen, without board; references required. Apply at No. 76 Perry-st.

NO. 225 EAST 10TH-ST., NEAR 2D-AV. —Furnished rooms to let; good locality; the rooms are pleasant and airy and newly furnished; terms moderate; with or without board.

A SMALL BEDROOM, FOURTH FLOOR, with board, can be had by applying at No. 29 West 28th-st. Best of references given and required.

TO LET—ONE OR TWO WELL-FURNISHED rooms, for gentleman and wife, in a private family, near cars and stages. Apply at No. 455 West 22d-st.

NO. 214 EAST 10TH-ST., NEAR 2D-AV. —To let two neatly furnished rooms on second or third floor, with or without board, in a private family.

FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED ROOMS to let, with full or partial board, at No. 19 St. Mark's-place; terms moderate.

NO. 48 WEST 9TH-ST.—SUITS OF ROOMS, furnished, for gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen.

ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS without board at No. 104 East 17th-st., near Union-square.

PLEASANT ROOMS SUITABLE FOR single gentlemen, without board, 34 West 29th-st.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET WITH or without board. For terms apply to 14 West 13th-st.

NO. 42 EAST TWENTY-FIRST-ST., north side—Rooms for gentlemen, without board.

CLOTHING.

BARGAINS IN CLOTHING.
A LARGE WHOLESALE STOCK OF
READY MADE CLOTHING,
is now offered for sale
AT RETAIL,
REGARDLESS OF COST,
consisting of BUSINESS SUITS, FROCK COATS, SACKS, PANTS & VESTS, SPRING OVERCOATS, &c.
BUSINESS COATS............$3 00 to $20
PANTS............$2 00 to $10
VESTS............$1 50 to $6
At 100 and 102 Reade-street.

ATTENTION.—LADIES AND GENTS CAN receive the highest cash prices for cast-off clothing, also carpets, by addressing, by post, H. ABRAHAM, No. 231 7th-av., near 25th-st.

ASTROLOGY.

A POSITIVE FACT.—MME. ROSS IS THE only business and medical clairvoyant you can depend on. She shows the likeness and tells the name of your future husband; gives lucky numbers, &c. No. 98 West 27th-st. (new number 144,) near 7th-av. Office hours from 9 A. M. till 5 P. M.

ALL SHOULD CONSULT THE VERY EMInent Clairvoyant, MME. DECALOM; she heals the sick, guides the young, the married are made happy in business. Her advice is valuable. No. 49 East 26th-st.

TO LET.

A MOST DESIRABLE STORE TO LET —No. 41 Park-row, first floor and basement; fronting and opening both upon Park-row and Nassau-st.; a fine location for insurance, banking or other business. Inquire on the premises of O. JUDD & CO.

A BROADWAY STORE TO LET.—NO. 245; five floors, 25x114½ feet each, let together or singly; with 12½x25 feet floors, hatchway and entrance on Murray-st. Inquire of ORANGE JUDD & CO., No. 41 Park-row.

TO LET IN ORANGE, N. J.—IN HARRISON-st., three minutes' walk from Brick Church Depot, a newly rebuilt substantial cottage house, containing nine rooms, embowered in fine old fruit trees, (apple, cherry, pear and peach;) lot is six-tenths of an acre; beautifully situated; fine garden plot; strawberries, grapes, currants, &c. This is one of the most desirable and healthy locations in this splendid street; will be rented from 15th of June to 1st of May next at $65 per month. Inquire of CHARLES DOWNER, No. 44 Cedar-st., or on the premises, or of H. W. PALMER, Prospect-st.

SEASIDE RESIDENCE TO LET.—THE subscriber offers to let his new and commodious house for the Summer season; very pleasantly located in the country, near the sea, and furnished throughout; or he will open it for boarders for the season, should any wish to avail themselves of this healthy locality. Apply soon to MAYHEW ADAMS, West Tisbury, Martha's Vineyard, Mass.

TO LET, FURNISHED—A LARGE DOUBLE house, with garden, lawn, carriage-house, &c., and three acres of pasture, in the town of Yonkers, 1½ miles from Williamsbridge, and half a mile from Woodlawn Station, Harlem Railroad; half an hour from 26th-st.; will be let for the season: rent $200 per month. Apply to S. M. VALENTINE, No. 165 Front-st.

TO LET—THE SPLENDID FURNISHED COUNtry seat "Cragden," at East Chester, near depot, forty-five minutes from the City, with garden, stabling, fine lawns, views, &c.; icehouse full; a fine, healthy location. Apply at No. 194 Broadway from 11 to 12 o'clock, or at No. 93 East 27th-st., of PETER A. H. JACKSON.

TO LET—FOR THE SUMMER MONTHS, A beautiful residence on Great Neck, Long Island, easy of access by railroad and steamboat; house fully furnished, together with stables, lawn, garden, grapery, &c. Will be rented reasonably. For terms, apply to W. MESSENGER & CO., No. 161 Maiden-lane, N. Y.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER, THE BASEment and lofts of the new and substantial brick building Nos. 112 and 114 Wooster-st., 50x100 feet; well lighted; suitable for any manufacturing business. Apply to BRUNER & MOORE, Nos. 75 and 77 King-st.

TO LET—THE BEAUTIFUL HOUSE AND grounds, (75 acres,) late of F. W. Edmonds, Esq., half a mile from Bronxville Depot on Harlem Railroad, and near to depot on New-Haven Railroad. Inquire of GEORGE B. BUTLER, at A. T. Stewart & Co.'s.

FARM-HOUSE, WELL FURNISHED, to let cheap; fine orchards and gardens, plenty of fruit and shade; three hours by New-Haven cars. Inquire at WILD'S coffee warehouse, Nos. 9 and 11 Dutch-st., New-York, or to E. O. CURTISS, Stratford, Conn.

A NICELY FURNISHED COTTAGE TO rent for the Summer, on line of Northern Railroad of New-Jersey, 14 miles from New-York and 3 minutes' walk from depot. Apply to THOS. STANLEIGH, No. 40 Broad-st., up stairs.

TO LET—THE SECOND, THIRD, FOURTH AND fifth floors, together or separate, No. 254 Broadway, between Warren and Murray sts., one of the best stands in the City for any mercantile business, or for insurance or other office. Apply to ABNER L. ELY, 22 Pine-st.

LONG BRANCH COTTAGE TO RENT on the sea, well situated; furnished or unfurnished; possession within a week. LEWIS B. BROWN, No. 58 Broadway; or HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

A FURNISHED COTTAGE AT SARATOGA Springs to rent for the season, containing 12 rooms; situated in Lake-av. Apply to W. H. WALTON, Saratoga Springs.

TO LET—FURNISHED, ON SOUND, ONE HOUR from town, two French cottages; eleven rooms; unsurpassed for bathing and sailing, and perfectly heathy. Apply to CHAS. TILLOTSON, No. 46 Exchange-place.

TO LET—FOUR ROOMS, EN SUITE, ALL THE modern conveniences, adapted for millinery or tailoring, or will be rented singly on very moderate terms. No. 726 Broadway, opposite the New-York Hotel.

TO LET—ROOMS AND BEDROOMS AND workshop in house No. 46 Hudson-st. Apply in the basement store.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—ELEGANTly furnished in a first-class house. Apply at No. 48 Lexington-av.

TO LET—AT HALF PRICE, THE SPLENDID banking office of E. H. HYDE & CO., No. 10 Pine-st.

OFFICE TO RENT.—ONE OF A SUITE pleasantly located at No. 104 Broadway, third floor.

COUNTRY BOARD.

A FEW MORE RESPECTABLE FAMILIES can be accommodated with board at the Birdsall House, at Cornwall, on the Hudson. The house was built and finished late in the season last year; all the arrangements are now complete for the comfort of guests. The location near the base of the Storm-King Mountain is beautiful, and the view unsurpassed. Address C. BIRDSALL, Cornwall Landing, N. Y. Refers to J. T. WILSON, No. 109 Warren-st., New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT CORNWALL, ON the Hudson.—The STORM KING HOUSE is romantically located at the foot of the Storm King Mountain, finely shaded, a short distance from the landing; finest views of river and surrounding country; a delightful location for Summer boarders; will be kept as a first-class house; liberal terms will be made with families and others. Address B. R. KING, Proprietor, Cornwall Landing, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD.—BOARD AT OLDHAM, N. J.; inland mountain air and scenery; a complete change; very healthy and no mosquitoes; one hour from City via Erie Road: 16 trains daily to Paterson; situation 1½ miles north of depot; stage communicates; stabling for horses and carriages; only a limited number taken. Address Mrs. BAILEY, care M. H. Chapin & Co., Nos. 84 and 86 Reade-st.

A FAMILY, OR TWO GENTLEMEN and their wives, can obtain board in a strictly private family residing in a large double house on the Terrace, Astoria. Parties wishing to live exclusively and elegantly, with comforts of home, will find this a desirable opportunity. Fine stabling accommodations. Terms $15 each. Address E. K. EMERSON, New-York Post-office.

A GENTLEMAN WITH ONE LITTLE boy, having a fine place in Eastchester, near Mount Vernon depot, New-Haven Railroad, desires to arrange with a gentleman and wife to take charge of it for the Summer; one or two children no objection; fine grounds; good garden, all in order; all the fruits in abundance, and icehouse full, stables, &c.; references exchanged. C. B. W., Box No. 445 Post-office, New-York.

A FEW DELIGHTFUL ROOMS, WITH board, may be obtained at New-Brighton, S. I.; house beautifully situated; pleasant grounds; fine water view, and five minutes' walk from landing; advantages of City and country admirably combined. Address S., Box No. 1,570 Post-office.

COUNTRY BOARD AT NORWALK, CONN.—A large private house will be opened by the 10th of June for the accommodation of two or three families with first-class board for the Summer months; delightful location; within five minutes' walk to cars. Address Post-office Box No. 335 Norwalk, Conn.

COUNTRY BOARD ON BERGEN HILL, N. J.—Forty minutes from the City; two or three families may be pleasantly accommodated with desirable rooms and first-class board for the Summer or year; house delightfully located; stabling, &c.; reference exchanged. Apply at No. 72, (new number, West 19th-st.)

BOARD AT ELIZABETH, N. J.—A PRIvate family, living in the most desirable part of the town, will have for disposal on the 15th June a suite of rooms suitable for a family of adults or single gentlemen; fine grounds, with stable attached to the premises; time from New-York 40 minutes by Central Railroad of New-Jersey. For further particulars address P. O. Box No. 87 Elizabeth, N. J.

A LADY, HAVING A HANDSOME RESIDENCE five miles east of Peekskill, only two hours from New-York, will let with board suites of rooms neatly furnished; elegant grounds; shaded walks; well supplied table; good stabling; boating, fishing and gunning. For particulars and photographic views of the place call at ADAMS & CO.'S, No. 953 Broadway.

AT MIDDLETOWN, ORANGE CO., N. Y.— Very superior board and accommodations for adults can be obtained for the season; splendid location; dancing room; croquet ground; stabling for horses; fresh milk, vegetables and fruit in abundance. Address Mrs. READ, Castleridge Seminary.

COUNTRY BOARD, SANDS' POINT, L. I.— One or two families can be handsomely accommodated at Moore's farm-house, twenty minutes' ride from the landing. Apply to SAMUEL T. SKIDMORE, Esq., No. 66 Wall-st.

BOARD AT TERRACE COTTAGE, THREE miles below West Point; one of the most beautiful locations in the Highlands; suites of rooms connected. Apply for particulars at Room No. 1, No. 88 Wall-st., between 4 and 5 P. M.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—BY A GENtleman, wife and two children, on the line of Harlem or New-Haven Railroad, not more than one hour from 26th-st.; private family preferred. Address, with terms and particulars, G., Box No. 144 *Times* Office.

LARGE AND PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH the best board, can be had in a private family on Staten Island; perfectly healthy location, ten minutes' walk from Quarantine Landing; references exchanged. Inquire at No. 78 West 11th-st.

BOARD WANTED—WITH FOUR BEDrooms and parlor for the Summer in a private family; not over two hours from the City, and near the water for bathing. Address Box No. 2,461 New-York Post-office.

FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY BOARD—MOST delightful location; lake and mountain scenery; excellent fishing and bathing; distance nine hours from the City. Terms $10 per week. Apply at No. 3 Pagoda-place, 120th-st., near East River, New-York.

FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY BOARD AT Shark River, near Long Branch, N. J.; good bathing and fishing; terms moderate. For particulars address L. TUCKER, Shark River, N. J.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—BY A FAMily of four (two rooms) in a private family, within 20 miles of City. New-Jersey Railroad preferred. Address Mr. E., Box No. 719 Post-office.

PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH BOARD, CAN be had for the Summer. Address F. B. LEWIS, Tappan, Rockland County, N. Y.

BOARD FOR GENTLEMAN AND WIFE OR LADIES.—Fine location near City by boat. Address RUS, Station D.

BOARD FOR A FAMILY AT WHITE Plains, N. Y., within ten minutes of depot; situation unsurpassed. Address C. M., White Plains.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A GENTLEMAN, wife and child in the country. State terms, &c., to A. ATKINSON, Station C.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—TO HIRE, FOR THREE OR FOUR months, a gentleman's furnished country seat, with garden planted; one within a mile of Stamford preferred; family small, and no children; satisfactory references given. Address New-York Post-office, Box No. 3,290, stating location and price.

A LAWYER DESIRES AN OFFICE, ON or near Broadway, between Wall and Chambers sts., connected with or adjoining other respectable law offices; will pay a good rent for one that suits. Address L., Box No. 2,030 Post-office.

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN'S HOUSE TO TAKE care of for the Summer, by a respectable man and his wife; can furnish good reference. Call at No. 336 10th-av., between 28th and 29th sts., second floor, back.

BLOEDES' MUCILAGE PATENTED.— Will stick anything and everything. For sale everywhere. Wholesale Depot, No. 64 John-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS TO TRAVEL TO Europe for two respectable Protestant young women, one Welsh and the other Scotch; both are fully competent, and have good references; one as nurse and good family seamstress, or lady's maid; the other understands the care of grown children, or invalid nurse; is thoroughly experienced in sickness, and will make herself generally useful to any family needing her services. They can be seen at No. 107 4th-av., between 11th and 12th sts.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman, a situation as regular waitress; understands her business thoroughly; or would like to take care of a baby and sew; good City reference will be given; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at her present employer's, No. 7 West 16th-st., from 10 to 12 o'clock A. M.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED ECONOMical woman a situation in a private family as cook or to take charge of a house in the absence of the family; understands all kinds of baking; the best of City references given from her last place. Can be seen at 1,249 Broadway, near 31st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN A situation as cook; understands her business in all its branches; has no objection to assist in the washing if required; no objection to the country; good references. Call for two days at No. 22 East 12th-st., near University-place.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT NURSE, WHO can take full charge of children from their infancy, a situation; is an excellent sewer; would travel or go to the country; City reference. Can be seen at No. 129 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., second floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman a situation as cook; is an excellent baker; good references; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 247 East 28th-st., between 2d and 3d-avs., in the fancy store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble woman as good cook, willing to assist with the washing and ironing; country preferred; the best of reference. Call at No. 344 6th-av., between 21st and 22d sts., 2d floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as cook, and to assist in the washing and ironing; no objections to the country; best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 328 East 12th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEW-ENGland woman; is an excellent seamstress; very capable and a good housekeeper; has best of references. Inquire at No. 106 6th-av., between 8th and 9th sts., second story.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class meat and pastry cook; understands all kinds of soups, side dishes, jellies and desserts; best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 159 West 24th-st., one door from 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble girl as chambermaid and waitress; chambermaid preferred; has first-class City references from her last place. Call for three days at No. 403 (new number) East 15th-st., first floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS waitress, in a private family; would go to the country for Summer months; can give good reference. Can be seen until suited at present employer's, No. 8 East 36th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman who is an experienced nurse, capable of taking entire charge of an infant or growing children, and sewing; very best City references. Can be seen at No. 388 6th-av., between 23d and 24th sts.; ring the bell.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITRESS OR chambermaid in a private family; has no objections to go in the country; can give nine years' best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 225 West 35th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A STRONG, able girl to cook, wash and iron; is a first-rate cook and a beautiful washer and ironer; don't object to a large family; wages, $12 per month; best of City reference. Call at No. 506 6th-av., between 30th and 31st sts.

WANTED—BY A TIDY GIRL, WHO LIVED IN a gentleman's family in Ireland, a situation as general servant in the City or country, or nurse and children's maid; quick at the needle; wages $9. Call or address No. 303 East 29th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Protestant young woman, in either City or country, as waitress or chambermaid, or waitress; good reference can be given. Can be seen at No. 222 West 27th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT person to do chamberwork and fine washing or waiting or sewing; will try hard to please in the City or country; good City reference given. Apply at No. 103 West 36th-st., between 6th-av. and Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable English woman as nurse and seamstress, lately arrived, has no objections to travel or go in the country. Call for three days at No. 94 East 11th-st., near 2d-av. Second floor front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman as laundress; would like to go in the country with a City family; understands fluting; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 64 West Washington-place.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTable girls—one as first-rate cook, washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and waitress; both are willing and obliging; the best of City reference. Call at No. 124 West 17th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A NEAT AND TIDY RESPECtable girl, a situation in a small private family as a good plain cook; an excellent washer and ironer; good City reference from her last place. Call at No. 23 Forsyth-st., 2d floor, back room.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN LADY A SITUation as housekeeper, either in a private family or a hotel; is accustomed to the care of a house and servants. Address HOUSEKEEPER, Box No. 142 *Times* Office.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO GIRLS; one as good cook, is an excellent baker and willing to assist with the washing and ironing; the other as chambermaid and waitress, or seamstress; have good City reference. Call at No. 147 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A TIDY, COMPETENT PERson a situation as nurse; can take care of a baby; would go in the country or travel with a lady; best of City reference. Apply at No. 38 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED OPERAtor on Wheeler & Wilson's machine, an engagement to go out by the day or week; no objection to the country. Call for a week at No. 492 8th-av., corner of 36th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK BY A person who understands her business perfectly; soups, jellies, pastry, baking of bread, getting up her own dinners; has the best City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 28 Greenwich-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL LATELY landed, a situation as chambermaid and to take care of a baby, or chambermaid and to do plain sewing. Call at No. 426 4th-av., first floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble woman as first-class cook; thoroughly understands her business; has the best reference. Can be seen at No. 513 West 26th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOmen, a baby to nurse at her own house. Call at No. 503 East 18th-st., second floor, Room No 10, from 10 till 2 o'clock P. M.; good reference given and required.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman, a situation as chambermaid and French embroidress; no objections to the country. Call at No. 347 East 17th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble woman as cook; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches. Call at No. 85 6th-av., first floor, in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl as chambermaid and waitress; or would assist in fine washing; has no objection to go in the country; Call at No. 144 West 18th-st. for two days.

WANTED—BY A GOOD COOK, WITH THE best of City recommendations, a situation in the City as cook and to assist in washing. Apply at No. 320 4th-av., next door to 24th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO CHAMBERwork, or to take care of children; has no objection to go a little way in the country. Apply at No. 316 East 32d-st., in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY TWO YOUNG girls, one as cook, the other as chambermaid and waitress; no objections to the country; best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 406 8th-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN A situation as plain cook, washing and ironing; best City reference can be given. Call at No. 196 East 17th-st. Can be seen two days if not engaged.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman as nurse and seamstress; no objection to the country. Call at No. 220 East 38th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as first-class laundress; has first-class reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 268 1st-av., between 15th and 16th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS waitress; can take a waiterman's place; or as first-class chambermaid; City or country; City references. Call at No. 263 West 27th-st., near 7th-av., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG American girl to take care of children or to do light chamberwork and waiting. Can be seen for two days at No. 224 East 35th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant woman, a situation: is an experienced seamstress and nurse; best of City reference. Call at No. 347 East 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook; understands pastry, made dishes, &c.; best reference; no objection to the country. Call at No. 99 East 4th-st., in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman as seamstress; would do light chamwork; has good reference. Call at No. 201 West 16th-st., in the basement.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant woman, a situation as nurse in a private family. Can be seen for two days if not engaged, at No. 367 Bowery. Best of City references given.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant woman, a situation as infant's nurse; understands the care of children; wishes to go to the country; best of City reference. Call at 111 West 16th-st., rear.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant young woman a situation to go to the country as first class cook; good City reference. Call at No. 111 West 16th-st., rear.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation as cook; is a first-rate washer and ironer; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 159 West 19th-st., fourth house east of 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE OR chambermaid and waitress; best of reference; no objection to the country. Call at No. 886 2d-av., near 42d-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION as nurse or chambermaid. Call at No. 177 West 48th-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook; is a good baker; has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 359 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL to do washing and chamberwork for a family; has no objection to the country. Can be seen at 452 2d-av.

GENTLEMEN'S AND FAMILIES' WASHing wanted by an experienced laundress; also those wishing to send their washing in from the country; will be carefully taken care of; does French fluting and fine washing; best of City reference. Call or address at No. 182 7th-av., top floor.

A LADY WISHES TO PROCURE A SITuation for a young woman as chambermaid; is a good plain sewer or would wait on grown children. Call at No. 3 University-place, where she will be highly recommended by her late employer.

A YOUNG WOMAN GOING TO ENGLAND would like to take care of a baby or invalid lady. Call or address Mrs. C. M. C., Herkimer-st., between Rochester-av. and Hunterfly Road, second house, Brooklyn.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN PROTESTANT woman, a situation where she can assist with the light house work of the family and sew; understands all kinds of family sewing; where she would have a comfortable home would be more desirable than high wages; would be willing to go a short distance in the country; can give good reference. Can be seen at her present situation, No. 28 West 34th-st, sixth house west of 6th-av., for two days.

WANTED—SITUATION FOR A GERMAN cook; understands her business fully; no objection to the country. Also for a steady Englishwoman as ladies' or gentleman's invalid nurse; or would take care of children and assist in housekeeping; have good reference, and can be seen until engaged at No. 107 4th-av., between 11th and 12th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS; can cut and fit, and do all kinds of family sewing, and see to growing children; has the best of City reference; would go with a family to Newport for the Summer months. Can be seen for two days at No. 245 West 27th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., second floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and to assist in washing and ironing; can give four years' reference as waitress; understands her duty in marked that it teaches the same sanitary lesson which either situation. No. 243 6th-av., between 15th and 16th sts., in the confectioner's.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK BY A woman that thoroughly understands her business; is a good soup and meat cook, understands game and pastry, can make jellies and desserts of all kinds; can give good City reference. Apply at No. 182 West 26th-st., near 7th-av., for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL A SITUATION as chambermaid; is a good sewer; can embroider and do fine washing; is a first-class waitress; is fully competent for either; no objection to the country; has the best of reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 21 West 16th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WIDOW WOMAN A situation as wet nurse; her baby is four weeks old; has no objection to make herself useful; is a first-class seamstress; can furnish the best of references; no objection to travel. Call at No. 366 West 36th-st., second floor.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN A SITUAtion as laundress or chambermaid and to assist in the washing and ironing; no objections to the country a short distance; the best of City reference. Call at No. 347 East [illegible].

WANTED—IN COUNTRY OR CITY, BY A French cook, who is a good meat and pastry cook; understands all kinds of desserts, game, soups, &c. Apply at Mrs. WHITFIELD'S, No. 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT nurse, who can take charge of an infant from its birth, or the care of grown children or an invalid lady, a situation in country or City. Apply at Mrs. WHITFIELD'S, No. 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN COUNTRY OR City by a Protestant first-class waitress, or would take charge of grown children; can do plain sewing; best of City references. Apply at Mrs. WHITFIELD'S, No. 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MIDDLE-aged girl to take care of milk and butter, and can make good bread; understands her business; wants to go to the country. Can be seen until engaged at No. 10 Prince-st., near the Bowery.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH Protestant girl, a situation as first-class waitress or chambermaid or parlor maid; a nice country family preferred; good City reference. Apply from 10 to 12 o'clock at No. 354 West 25th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation as plain cook, washer and ironer; would go a short distance in the country; good reference. Can be seen at No. 164 Laurens, corner of Houston-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS HOUSEKEEPER by a thoroughly competent person; is capable of taking entire charge; unexceptionable references given. Address No. 20 East 22d-st.

WANTED—IN COUNTRY OR CITY, BY A SITUAtion as cook, washer and ironer, by a respectable woman, with the best of references. Apply at Mrs. WHITFIELD'S, 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman who thoroughly knows and loves the care of children; good seamstress, &c.; City or country. Can be seen at No. 106 6th-av., between 8th and 9th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD COOK; City or country; also a good laundress. Can be seen at No. 166 6th-av., below 9th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as chambermaid and laundress; has City reference. Call at No. 105 5th-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman a situation as nurse to go to the country for the Summer. Apply to No. 319 East 27th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL A SITuation as chambermaid and waitress; best of reference from her last place. Apply at No. 221 East 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and waitress. Call at No. 235 West 24th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A NUMBER OF German girls at 100 East Houston-st., near Bowery.

GOOD SERVANTS AND GERMAN GIRLS ready for City and country, for families, hotels, boarding-houses, &c., immediately, at the large American and Foreign Employment House, No. 106 6th-av., between 8th and 9th sts. Wages moderate to suit the times.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom, and make himself generally useful, by a young man of steady and sober habits; no objection to go in the country; good reference. Can be seen at Kelly's feed-store, No. 99 West 18th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., for two days.

WANTED—A COACHMAN AND GROOM'S situation by a young man who understands his business thoroughly; will be found willing and obliging; can milk if required; will go to any part of the country; has good City reference. Address P., Box No. 200 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a single young man; has no objection to any part of the country; has first-class references from his former employer as regards capability, sobriety and honesty. Can be seen for two days at No. 205 1st-av., corner 13th-st., in the boot-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS coachman; has long experience in the care of horses, carriages and harness; can give the best City and country reference and willing to make himself useful. Address M. H., at Traynor's harness-store, No. 744 Broadway, corner of Astor-place.

WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES A SITUation for his coachman, who can be highly recommended as to character and capability; is willing and obliging; can milk; has 14 years of the best City reference for honesty and sobriety. Address M. C. B., Box No. 204 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT coachman who is a good and careful driver, understands the care and management of horses, carriages, &c.; best of references; willing to go into the country. Apply at Mrs. WHITFIELD'S, No. 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY a steady young man, who understands his business thoroughly; will be found willing and obliging; can milk, if required; will go to the country; has good country and City reference. Address S. N., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and gardener by a single, steady, sober man, who thoroughly understands both in their various branches; is obliging and willing to make himself useful; has the best of City reference. Address T. R., Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE, steady, sober young man as coachman; is an experienced groom and careful driver; can milk, and will be found willing and obliging; has first-class reference from his last employer. Address A., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman; is willing and obliging, and is well recommended by his last employers; has no objections to City or country. Address E. D. W., No. 362 Broadway, saddlery-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom, by a sober, steady man; is willing to make himself generally useful; no objection to go to the country; best of reference from his last employers. Address J. B., Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a man that understands his business in all its branches, and laying out of new places and drainage. Can be seen by note to JOHN, gardener, Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a single man who thoroughly understands the care and management of horses; will make himself generally useful if required. Address B. L., Box No. 180 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GROOM AND footman by a young man who thoroughly understands his business; can drive if required; can be highly recommended by last employer. Address A. M., Box No. 185 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH COACHMAN AND groom a situation; has first-class references; understands his business, and will work for moderate wages. Call, or address EDWARD, No. 81 Nassau-st., Office No. 3.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY A young man; fully understands his business in all its branches, and can come highly recommended from his last employer. Address T., No. 58 Water-st., or Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a single man, who understands his business thoroughly; is willing and obliging; has no objection to the country; has the best of City reference. Address O. A., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman; will be found willing and obliging; can milk if required; no objection to the country; good reference from last place. Address A. N., Box No. 205 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY A single man; has long experience in the treatment of horses, harness and carriages; can give undoubted reference from his last employer, both City and country; is obliging. Address L. H., Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF EXPErience, a situation as butler in a first-class family; none others need apply; good City reference; no objections to the country. Address R. H., Station D, New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a single Scotchman who thoroughly understands his business; is willing and obliging; has no objection to the country; has the best of City reference. Address J. W., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom, by a single man, who understands his business thoroughly; is willing and obliging; has no objections to the country; has the best of City reference. Address J. M., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN LATELY landed a situation as groom and coachman; is willing to make himself useful; has excellent references from gentlemen in the old country. Apply No. 110 Chrystie-st., New-York City, JAMES HANNIN.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG man, lately landed, a situation as waiter in a private family; has fifteen years' reference from last place; no objection to the country. Address J. D., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a single man who is thoroughly competent; has best of City reference. Address H. M. C., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman and groom; understands the care of horses and is a first-class groom. Can be seen at his present place, No. 128 West 20th-st.

WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO GET a situation for a thoroughly competent man, as coachman or porter; is a good driver and a very good servant. Address J. P. W., Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, by a single man of long experience in England and this country; has first-class reference from last employer; no objections to the country. Address A. B., Box No. 202 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman with a private family; thoroughly understands his business; is perfectly willing and obliging; can give good City reference from his last employer; has no objections to the country. Address T. B., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN and wife, no children, the charge of a house for the Summer; the woman would wash for the family; the highest recommendations. Call or address R. C., at GRAHN & CAHILL'S, No. 935 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN OR groom by a sober steady man; is willing to make himself generally useful; no objections to go to the country. Address T. W., Box No. 208 *Times* Office, for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a single Protestant man; thoroughly understands the business; many years' experience; will be found willing and obliging; country preferred. Call or address No. 41 East 20th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FRENCH waiter in a private family or restaurant; good reference can be given. Apply at No. 83 West 28th-st., first floor, front room.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT young man a situation as coachman; thoroughly understands his business; has good references; country preferred. Address R. S., Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER and coachman by a man that understands all branches and laying out of new places. Can be seen by note to J. H., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COLORED man as coachman or to take care of a road-team; eight years' reference. Call or address COACHMAN, No. 162 9th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN; IS a very steady man and careful driver; can give the best of City reference from his last place, where he has lived six years. Call at No. 65 East 25th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT, A SITUATION as waiter in a private family or hotel; no objection to the country; good reference. Apply to L. T., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN; has the best of City reference from his last employer. Apply at No. 57 West 16th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG ENGLISHMAN, A situation as waiter; no objection to drive a carriage. Address M. SAUNDERS, 45 3d-av., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as waiter in a private family; can be highly recommended. Apply at No. 22 East 13th-st., near 5th-av.

PLAIN COPYING WANTED—BY W. H. HUTCHINS; reference, Major & Knapp. Address W. H. H., Box No. 140 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

$40 A DAY TO AGENTS.—LLOYD'S GREAT Double Map of Europe and America combined, finished to-day. Each map 20 feet square, occupying the space of but one on the wall, with double-faced rollers and reversers, by which either map can be thrown front. Both maps cost $100,000, yet sell at $4. Printed instructions how to canvass will be furnished our agents. Ladies do as well as men. County rights for sale. Send money for sample, and see the map first. If not sold, taken back on demand.
Wholesale agents, with capital, for Western States, Canada and New-England, could get $10 a copy for this map.
J. T. LLOYD,
No. 23 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

LIFE INSURANCE AGENTS—GENERAL, special and local, wanted for the City of New-York and throughout the United States, by an established first-class Company, offering unusual advantages to agent and insurer; lucrative contracts to successful agents; instruction to inexperienced parties. Address, with references, LIFE COMPANY, Box No. 6,767 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—FOR A SMALL FAMILY IN CONnecticut two Protestant girls, a cook and a chambermaid and waitress, to do the washing between them; must be neat and understand their work. Apply at SAUNDERS', No. 320 4th-av., next door below 24th-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT MAN TO ATTEND upon an invalid gentleman. One who can bring undoubted recommendations may address Box No. 2,391 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE AMERICAN BOY with good references, from 15 to 17 years, who would make himself generally useful. Apply in basement, after 9 A. M., at 413 8th-av.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS TO go to the country for the Summer; best of references required. Call at No. 30 West 10th-st., for two days from 9 to 12 o'clock.

WANTED—AN ELDERLY WOMAN IN A VERY small family; a good home. Apply at No. 1,33[illegible] Broadway, near 37th-st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

OFFICE NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION CO., No. 111 LIBERTY-ST., NEW-YORK, April 13, 1867.
AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, held this day, it was
Resolved, That in pursuance of the power granted by the third section of the "Act to validate and confirm certain agreements between the companies owning the railroad lines between New-York and Philadelphia," passed by the Legislature of the State of New-Jersey, Feb. 27, 1867, the capital stock of the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company be divided into shares of $100 each, instead of the present division of $50 each, and for that purpose that the present certificates of stock be called in, and new certificates be issued for one-half the number of shares therein exclusive of any fractional parts of a share; and that the Treasurer be and he is hereby authorized to buy and to sell fractions of such consolidated shares, (at the option of the stockholder, to be expressed on or before the 15th of June next, at the price of $70 for each half share.
2. *Resolved*, That in pursuance of the power granted by the third section of the aforesaid Act of the Legislature of the State of New-Jersey, the Capital Stock of the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company be, and the same is increased to the sum of $6,250,000, and that the new stock be apportioned on the 20th day of June next, to the stockholders, in the proportion of one share of $100 of new stock to every four shares of the stock consolidated as above, and standing in their names on that day in the books of the Company, subject to the payment of 60 per cent. on the par value thereof (being $60 on every new share) to be paid as follows, viz:
Twenty dollars per share on the 1st of July next,
Twenty dollars per share on 1st October next,
Twenty dollars per share on 2d January next,
Provided that the apportionment of such new stock be made only to such stockholders as shall have consolidated their present stock (as provided in the foregoing resolution,) before the 20th June next, and that no such apportionment be made for, or on account of, any fractional part of a share.
3. *Resolved*, That the Treasurer be authorized to buy and sell fractions of the new issue of stock at the price of $16 for every fourth part of a share of such new issue of stock; and further, that the fractions of shares of such new issue of stock be not entitled to receive any dividends until the same be consolidated into full shares, and that all such fractions not consolidated into full shares as above, on or before the 30th September next, will be forfeited to the Company, who will pass to the credit of the owner thereof the sum of $16 for each fourth.
4. *Resolved*, That any stockholder may postpone the payment of the first installment (payable 1st July next) on his shares until the 1st of August, he paying interest on such installment at the rate of seven per cent. per annum.
5. *Resolved*, That the Treasurer give notice to the stockholders of the increase of stock above authorized, and of the call for payments thereon, and also of the division of the stock into shares of $100 each, instead of the present division of $50 each, and that the stockholders be required to surrender their present certificates on or before the 15th June next, in order that new certificates be given therefor. By order of the Board,
H. J. SOUTHMAYD, Treasurer.

MISCELLANEOUS.

REYNOLDS' TURBINE
WATER WHEELS
REYNOLDS' PATENT sweeps the field; new improvements; low prices; does not clog; has no complications of gates or costly flume work; compact for shipment; great water-saver; the only wheel that excels overshots; gold medal awarded by American Institute for superiority. Also, Shafting and Gearing furnished when required. GEORGE TALLCOT,
Late TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 96 Liberty-st.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY OF CANADA.
The Grand Trunk Railway Company is prepared to deliver during the present season of navigation from five to six thousand tons of old rails.
Parties desirous of purchasing the whole or any part of these rails can obtain full particulars upon application to the undersigned.
Parties tendering will be required to state the price they will give, and the places at which they will take delivery.
Delivery to be made on the frontier, the purchasers paying duties.
C. T. BRYDGES, Managing Director.
No. 175 Broadway, New-York.
MONTREAL, May 28, 1867.

PARIS—HALL FOR THE SALE OF LEATHER. Established under municipal authority. To this establishment is annexed a general leather warehouse and entrepot for public sales with public weights, and it offers to merchants great facilities and unexceptionable guarantees. Depots for consignments and for buying and selling (with or without intermediate agency) hides, leather, and every article connected with this trade, as oil, grease, wool, &c., &c. Advances made from 60 to 75 per cent. on these goods. The warrants delivered by the Hall may be discounted. For further information and for transport of goods address to the ADMINISTRATION OF THE "HALLE AUX CUIRS," rue Censier, Paris.

TO BUTCHERS, FRUIT DEALERS, MEAT AND FRUIT PACKERS.—Allow us to ask your particular attention to our patent refrigerator and preserving rooms, now being extensively used in markets, hotels, &c.; meats, game, fish, fruits, vegetables, &c., retain their natural freshness for weeks through the hottest and most changeable weather. For license to use, address CHARLES WINSHIP, No. 10 York-square, New-Haven, Conn., Treasurer and General Agent of the American Refrigerator Company of New-York, and Schooley & Winship Refrigerator Company of New-Haven.

DRAINAGE AND LANDSCAPE.—THANKful for past favors, and trusting to a continuation of the same, I will remind my friends and the public that I continue to make surveys and plans for the improvement of farms, country seats, parks, cemeteries, &c., and also take charge of and superintend all branches of the work. I also furnish drain-pipes, drain-tiles, trees, shrubs, and all other material of the proper size, kinds, and quality required. OTIS CHICKERING,
Drainage, Landscape and Civil Engineer,
No. 18 Wall-st., New-York.

ROUND-CORNERED PLAYING CARDS at all stationers and fancy goods dealers. These cards will not split, and cost no more than the ordinary sharp-pointed cards commonly used. Wholesale at the manufacturers', SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 48 John-st., New-York.

ARMY WAGONS, AMBULANCES, TENTS, wagon-covers, McClellan saddles, cart harness, mule collars, harness, army clothing, picks, spades, muskets and sabres. W. A. CARTER, No. 52 Cortlandt-st., near Greenwich.

BRAZILIAN PEBBLE SPECTACLES and eye glasses for improving and preserving the sight. HUNTER, Optician, No. 1,132 Broadway, opposite St. James and near Fifth-av. Hotel.

FOR SALE—AN INVALID'S ENGLISH GARden chair, on wheels, nearly new; is very convenient for infirm persons to be wheeled about their grounds. Inquire at the first stable in the rear of No. 1 5th-av.

SHIPPING.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

Passage to London or Brest, $110, $75 and $30 currency. Excursion tickets at reduced rates available for six months.

BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, June 8.
CELLA, Capt. GLEADELL, from New-York, June 22.
WM. PENN, Capt. BILLINGS, from New-York, July 6.
ATALANTA, Capt. PINKHAM, from New-York, July 20.

The elegant British iron steamship BELLONA will leave Pier No. 3, North River, for London, calling at Brest, on SATURDAY, July 8, at 12 M.

Until further notice all the steamers of this line will call at Brest to land passengers. Tickets sold through by rail to Paris at 25 per cent. less than regular rates.

Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, and Dunkirk.

For passage apply to ROBERT N. CLARK, No. 26 Broadway.

For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

RETURN TICKETS TO PARIS AND BACK, FIRST CLASS, $200 IN GOLD.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails:

CITY OF LONDON....SATURDAY....June 8
EDINBURGH....WEDNESDAY....June 12
CITY OF PARIS....SATURDAY....June 15
CITY OF WASHINGTON....WEDNESDAY....June 19
CITY OF ANTWERP....SATURDAY....June 22

and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE
By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$110	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	115	Steerage to London	35
First Cabin to Paris	125	Steerage to Paris	45

Passage by the Wednesday steamers, first cabin, $110; steerage, $30. Payable in United States Currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information, apply at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York;
or No. 411 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

CUNARD LINE OF EXTRA STEAMERS. BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY.

TRIPOLI....May 29
ALEPPO....June 5

RATES OF PASSAGE:
Cabin....$100 Gold.
Steerage....$25 Currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 currency.

For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway.

For Freight and Cabin Passage, at No. 4 Bowling-green.
E. CUNARD.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR;
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

AFRICA leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 5.
SCOTIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, June 12.
CUBA leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 19.
PERSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, June 26.
CHINA leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 3.
RUSSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 10.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage....$150
Second Cabin Passage....100
FROM NEW-YORK TO PARIS.
Chief Cabin Passage....$165
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage....$125
Second Cabin Passage....80

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

$156 GOLD TO PARIS AND BACK.
REDUCTION OF RATES
TO AND FROM LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW AND DERRY.
Excursion tickets, $170, currency.

The favorite passenger steamers of the Anchor Line sail every SATURDAY for LIVERPOOL AND GLASGOW, calling at Londonderry to land mails and passengers.

HIBERNIA, MUNRO, SATURDAY, June 8.
UNITED KINGDOM, SMITH, SATURDAY, June 15.
COLUMBIA, CARNAGHAN, SATURDAY, June 22.

From the Company's Pier, No. 20 North River.

Rates of passage, payable in currency:
Cabins, $110 and $90, according to location.
Steerage, $25. Prepaid certificates from Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $35.

Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.

For further information apply at the Company's offices, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.
FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., Agents.

As this Company does not employ runners, passengers will please come direct to the office.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

ST. LAURENT....BOCANDE....SATURDAY, June 15
PEREIRE....DUCHESNE....SATURDAY, June 29
VILLE DE PARIS..SURMONT....SATURDAY, July 13
EUROPE....LEMARIE....SATURDAY, July 27

PRICE OF PASSAGE (including wine) payable in gold or equivalent in currency,
TO BREST OR HAVRE,
First cabin, $160; second cabin, $100.
TO PARIS,
including railway tickets, furnished on board,
First cabin, $165; second cabin, $103.

Baggage checked through to Paris.
Medical attendance free of charge.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

EXTRA STEAMERS TO HAVRE DIRECT.
TAMPICO....ROUSSAU....SATURDAY, June 8
VERA CRUZ....HILLIARD....SATURDAY, July 6

Cabin passage, $100, gold; Steerage, $50, currency, including wine.

American travelers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving much time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.

The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for the New-York trade, are intended to sail regularly between NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, viz.:
MANHATTAN, MINNESOTA,
CHICAGO, NEBRASKA,
with other first-class steamers building. To sail:
MINNESOTA....June 15
CHICAGO....June 29
MANHATTAN....July 13
From Pier No. 37 East River.

Cabin, (the accommodations being equal to any Atlantic steamer,) $90 and $75; return tickets, $160, gold; steerage, $25, currency.

Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

For steerage passage to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

DIRECT MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE
BETWEEN
ANTWERP AND NEW-YORK.

The undersigned will dispatch the first-class English iron steamers
OTTAWA, Capt. ARCHER.
MEDWAY, Capt. HARRIS.
FROM NEW-YORK—June 1, June 22, July 20.
FROM ANTWERP—May 29, June 26, July 17.

Taking passengers at the following rates:
From New-York, first cabin, according to location of state-rooms....$75—$90 00
Steerage....32 50
From Antwerp—First Cabin....90 00
Steerage....40 00

EXCURSION TICKETS AT
First Cabin....$170 | Steerage....$67 50
payable in gold or its equivalent.

Freight is taken at the lowest rates for Antwerp, Rotterdam and Amsterdam.
Apply to HILLER & CO., New-York.
For freight and cabin passage, No. 57 Broadway; for steerage, No. 3 Chambers-st.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

Steamers weekly to Liverpool and Queenstown, sailing from Pier No. 47 North River, every SATURDAY.

VIRGINIA, PROWSE....SATURDAY, June 8
HELVETIA, THOMPSON....SATURDAY, June 15
THE QUEEN, GROGAN....SATURDAY, June 22
DENMARK, THOMSON....SATURDAY, June 29

Cabin passage, payable in gold, $90 and $75.

Steerage passage to Liverpool or Queenstown, $25 in currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 in currency.

For further particulars apply at the office of the Company, Nos. 57 and 27 Broadway, or No. 73 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

DIRECT MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE
BETWEEN
ANTWERP AND NEW-YORK.

The undersigned will dispatch the A1, American, iron screw steamer
CONCORDIA,
Capt. SEARS,
on WEDNESDAY, June 12,
from Pier No. 49 North River, direct to Antwerp, taking passengers and freight at the usual rates.
Apply to HILLER & CO.
For freight and cabin passage, No. 57 Broadway; for steerage, No. 3 Chambers-st.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 22d of every month:
HAVANA, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, June 22.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, July 22.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Aug. 22.

These elegant steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagement of freight or passage, apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, in connection with the New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamers MISSISSIPPI and GUIDING STAR, to Havre, carrying the United States mails, from Pier No. 46 North River, at noon, on the following days, calling at Falmouth:

ARAGO....H. A. Gadsden..Saturday, June 8
MISSISSIPPI....G. V. Sumner..Saturday, June 22
FULTON....C. H. Townsend..Saturday, July 6
GUIDING STAR..E. Van Sice....Saturday, July 20
ARAGO....H. A. Gadsden...Saturday, August 3

and every fourteen days thereafter.

PRICES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN GOLD.
FIRST-CLASS....$120
SECOND-CLASS....70

Through tickets to London $5 extra.
An experienced surgeon on board.

The Company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
GEO. B. HARTSON, for N. Y. & S. S. Co.
JOS. J. COMSTOCK, for N. Y. and H. S. S. Co.
For further information apply to
J. J. COMSTOCK, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
J. A. WOTTON, Havre, General Agent in Europe.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on
SATURDAY....June 15 | SATURDAY....July 13
At noon.
Passage money to Nassau....$45
Passage money to Havana....50
Payable in gold or its equivalent.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

AMERICAN PASSPORTS FOR TRAVELERS issued by A. C. WILMARTH, U. S. Court Buildings, No. 41 Chambers-st.

SHIPPING.

NOTICE TO PARTIES GOING ABROAD.

English, French, German, Spanish and American Gold and Government Securities always on hand and for sale in sums to suit. Also, Drafts in sums of $5 and upward on all the principal cities and towns of Europe.
DE JONGE & CO.,
No. 92 Broadway
Two doors above Wall-st.

NEW-YORK & BREMEN STEAMSHIP CO.

THE FIRST-CLASS U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIP BALTIC, Capt. A. G. JONES, will leave Pier 46 N. R., on Saturday, June 15, at 12 M., FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN, taking passengers to Southampton, Havre and Bremen, at the following rates, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency—to Paris or London $5 additional:

First cabin, $110; second cabin, $65; steerage, $35.
From Bremen, Southampton and Havre to New-York, first cabin, $110; second cabin, $75; steerage, $43.
EXCURSION TICKETS OUT AND HOME.
First cabin, $210; second cabin, $130; steerage, $70.
WESTERN METROPOLIS, Capt. W. WEIR....June 29
NORTHERN LIGHT, Capt. THOS. S. ELLIS....July 13

For freight, expressage, bills of exchange or passage apply to ISAAC TAYLOR, President, 40 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE TO
CALIFORNIA AND CHINA,
CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL
VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.

Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock, noon, as follows:

JUNE 1.—OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. H. P. CONNOR, connecting with MONTANA, Capt. J. SUTTON.

JUNE 11.—RISING STAR, Capt. A. G. GRAY, connecting with SACRAMENTO, Capt. CAVERLY.

JUNE 21.—ARIZONA, Capt. JEFF. MAURY, connecting with CONSTITUTION, Capt. ——.

100 pounds baggage allowed free to each adult passenger. Medicines and attendance free.

All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American Ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.

Departure of 11th each month connects with the new steam line from Panama to Australia and New-Zealand.

Steamer of June 11 will connect at San Francisco for Japan and China. See advertisement below.

For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH U. S. MAIL LINE TO
JAPAN AND CHINA.
VIA PANAMA AND SAN FRANCISCO.

The steamer RISING STAR will leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., New-York, at 12 o'clock, noon, on TUESDAY, June 11, connecting, via Panama Railroad, with steamer SACRAMENTO for San Francisco, where passengers, mails and fast freight will be transferred to the Company's splendid steamer COLORADO, to leave that port July 4 for Yokohama and Hong Kong.

For Shanghai, close connection will be made at Yokohama with the Company's steamer COSTA RICA, passing through the Inland Sea of Japan and touching at Nagasaki.

Through tickets issued from New-York, adding to regular prices between New-York and San Francisco the following rates, payable in gold or its equivalent:

	1st Cabin.	2d Cabin.	Steer'ge.
From San Francisco to Yokohama	$250	$170	$85
From San Francisco to Hong Kong, Shanghai or Nagasaki	300	200	100

Freight through from New-York to either port, per steamer of June 1, $2 15 per cubic foot, or 4 to 4½ cents per lb., payable in coin.

Passengers who prefer to lie over in San Francisco can proceed by any previous departure from New-York.

For through tickets and any further information, apply at the office on the wharf, Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., to F. R. BABY, Agent.

THE EXCURSION TO PARIS, ITALY, GREECE, CRIMEA, HOLY LAND, EGYPT, &C.

THE MAGNIFICENT SIDE-WHEEL OCEAN STEAMSHIP
QUAKER CITY,

having been elegantly refitted, is now at her berth at Pier No. 15 East River, foot of Wall-st., and will leave with the above excursion on Saturday, June 8, at 3 o'clock P. M. The ship will visit St. Michael's, Gibraltar, Marseilles, Genoa, Leghorn, Caprera, Civita Vecchia, Naples, Palermo, Athens, Corinth, Constantinople, Sebastopol, Smyrna, Holy Land, Egypt, Malta, Cagliara, Palma, Valencia, Madeira and Bermuda, and the party will have ample opportunity to visit Paris, Lyons, and all the points of interest in Italy, Switzerland and the Holy Land. Also England and the Rhine.

Applications for the few remaining state-rooms must be made to the Committee through
C. C. DUNCAN, No. 117 Wall-st.

As the whole ship is reserved for the accommodation of the passengers, no cargo will be received.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

EVERY THURSDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River, the elegant sidewheel steamships
EAGLE....GREENE....THURSDAY, June 6
COLUMBIA....BARTON....THURSDAY, June 13
MORRO CASTLE....ADAMS....THURSDAY, June 20
For freight or passage apply to
GEO. B. HARTSON, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

OPPOSITION LINE TO CALIFORNIA.

REDUCED RATES OF PASSAGE AND FREIGHT.

The fast and elegant steamship SAN FRANCISCO will be dispatched by the North American Steamship Company on MONDAY, June 10, at noon, from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., connecting on the Pacific with the favorite steamer AMERICA.

The accommodations on these steamers are unsurpassed by those of any steamers afloat, and the line is run

THROUGH TO SAN FRANCISCO EVERY TWENTY DAYS.

For passage or freight apply to
WILLIAM H. WEBB, President,
No. 54 Exchange-place.
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent,
No. 177 West, corner Warren-st., New-York.

FOR RICHMOND, NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.
OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
FROM PIER 37 NORTH RIVER, FOOT BEACH-ST.

Steamship ALBEMARLE, Capt. BOWEN, leaves every WEDNESDAY at 12 o'clock noon.

Steamship HATTERAS, Capt. ALEXANDER, leaves every SATURDAY at 12 o'clock noon.

Giving through bills of lading to all points on the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad and its connections.

Bills of lading signed on the pier.

For freight or passage apply to the office on the pier, or to
N. L. McCREADY, President,
No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.

THE OLD LINE
FOR RICHMOND, NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.
From Pier No. 21, North River.
Steamship SARATOGA, Capt. KING, leaves every WEDNESDAY, at 3 P. M.
Steamship NIAGARA, Capt. S. BLAKEMAN, every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE,
No. 115 Broadway, Agents.

SAVANNAH STEAMERS.
CHANGE OF SAILING DATES.

During the continuance of the present dull season, the departure of Savannah steamers will be reduced from every other day to every fourth day, as follows:

THURSDAY, June 6, GEN. BARNES, MORTON,
From Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.
TUESDAY, June 11, LEO, DEARBORN,
From Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 o'clock P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South-st.
SATURDAY, June 15, SAN JACINTO, ATKINS,
From Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M.
GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, No. 5 Bowling-green.

N. B.—Departures will be in regular succession as above until further notice.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.—ONLY STEAMER this week. The Atlantic Coast Mail Steamship Company's side-wheel steamship GEN. BARNES, Capt. MORTON, sails THURSDAY, June 6, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. precisely. Through passage tickets and bills of lading to all points in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, and passage tickets with Atlantic and Gulf Railroad to points in Florida. For freight or passage apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and first-class steamship GENERAL MEADE, Capt. A. W. SAMPSON, will leave Pier No. 9 North River, on SATURDAY, June 8, at 3 o'clock P. M.

For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

The GEORGE WASHINGTON will follow on June 15.

MOBILE, GALVESTON AND LAVACCA.

The steamship RAPIDAN, leaving Pier No. 36 North River, on SATURDAY, June 8, at 3 P. M., will give through bills of lading to the above points, to be reshipped at New-Orleans. For rates of freight apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT—ATLANTIC Coast Mail Steamship Company's new and first-class light-draft sidewheel steamship RAPIDAN, Capt. EATON, will leave Pier No. 36 North River, for the above port, on SATURDAY, June 8, at 3 P. M.

For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

STAR LINE FOR NEW-ORLEANS.—THE NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S fine ocean steamers will leave Pier No. 46 North River, at 3 P. M., as follows:
MONTEREY, on SATURDAY, June 8.
All bills of lading signed at the office upon the pier.
For freight or passage apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.
CHANGE OF PIER.
THE PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

The regular and popular steamship MONEKA, Capt. MARSHMAN, resumes her regular trips on WEDNESDAY, June 5, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River, landing freight on SATURDAY MORNING at Charleston.

Through tickets and bills of lading issued to all points South, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad. LIVINGSTON, FOX & Co., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

REGULAR LINE FOR CHARLESTON—CABIN PASSAGE REDUCED—The Florida ports and the South and Southwest—One of the favorite steamships of the above line will be dispatched on SATURDAY, June 8, from Pier No. 14, East River, at 3 P. M., connecting at Charleston with the steamer DICTATOR, for Florida, and with the South Carolina Railroad for all points in the South and Southwest; freight received during all working hours. ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—U. States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

AMERICAN CITIZENS ABOUT TO TRAVEL abroad should obtain U. S. Passports through JOHN LANKTREE, U. S. Passport Agent, 15 Centre-st., N. Y.

EXCURSIONS.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO GLEN COVE AND ROSLYN—Landing at White Stone, Baylis Dock, Great Neck, Sands Point, Mott's Dock and Glen Wood. On and after MONDAY, June 3, the steamer ARROWSMITH, Capt. MUTTER, will leave Peck-slip, Pier No. 24 East River, every morning, Sundays excepted, at 9½, for the above landings; returning will leave Roslyn at 3½ P. M.

THE LARGE STEAMBOAT GEORGE WASHINGTON, with saloons and cabin. Dudley's Grove, Alderney Park and Myers' Grove; also, barges Walter Sands, Wm. Myers, Wm. Jay Haskett and Wm. H. Martin. Apply to W. & E. MYERS & Co., on board of barges foot of Morton-st.

TO CHARTER FOR EXCURSIONS—Steamer MASSASOIT. Apply to T. LOCKYER & CO., No. 109 South-st., up stairs.

TO PRINTERS—PATENT COMPOSITION FOR INKING ROLLERS.—Always remains moist, does not harden, shrink or crack. For sale by FRANCIS & LOUTREL, No. 45 Maiden-lane, N. Y.

STEAMBOATS.

LONG ISLAND NAVIGATION COMPANY.
FOR SAG HARBOR, GREENPORT, ORIENT, ORIENT POINT, AND NEW SUFFOLK.

The new and beautiful steamer RIVER QUEEN, Capt. G. C. GIBBS, leaves Pier No. 28 (Peck-slip) East River, New-York, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 5 P. M., for the above places, connecting by stages with East Hampton, Bridgehampton, Amagansett, Southold and Riverhead. Returning, leaves Sag Harbor, MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 4 P. M., making the entire circuit of Peconic Bay by daylight.

FOR PORT JEFFERSON AND STONY BROOK.
Steamer SUNBEAM, Capt. E. A. HILDRETH, leaves Pier No. 28, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, as per time table, connecting by stages with Miller's-place, Rocky Point and Setauket.
J. S. TUTHILL, Agent, No. 156 South-st.

SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH AND RED BANK.

The favorite steamboat META will leave pier foot of Barclay-st. as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Wednesday, May 29, 10½ A. M.	Wednesday, May 29, 3 P. M.
Thursday, May 30, 11 A. M.	Thursday, May 30, 3 P. M.
Friday, May 31, 12 M.	Friday, May 31, 3 P. M.
Saturday, June 1, 3 P. M.	Monday, June 3, 7 A. M.

REGULAR HARTFORD LINE.

First-class steamers CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE, leave Peck-slip, East River, daily (except Sundays) at 4 P. M., for Hartford, Conn., connecting for Springfield, Cabotville, Holyoke, Northampton, and all Connecticut River towns for passengers and freight. Fare $1 50 to Hartford; second-class $1 25.

SARATOGA, RUTLAND, BUFFALO, Suspension Bridge, Mount Mansfield and White Mountains via. Burlington and all points North and West. Albany Day Line.—The steamboats C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW will, on and after May 13, leave Desbrosses-st. at 8½, and 34th-st. at 8¾ A. M. for Albany, landing at Yonkers, Cozzens, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Bristol, Catskill, Athens and (Hudson by ferry,) connecting at Athens depot by special train with the New-York Central and Rensselaer and Saratoga railroads via. Schenectady with Albany and Susquehanna Railroad at Junction, and without change of cars with the Lake Champlain steamboats at Whitehall for Rouse Point, arriving at Montreal at 9 A. M. Returning will leave Albany at 8½ A. M.

FOR HARTFORD—STOPPING AT ALL POINTS ON THE CONNECTICUT RIVER—MERCHANTS' LINE.—The new and elegant side-wheel steamers ESCORT, Capt. J. K. PEARCE, and W. W. COIT, Capt. E. GEER, leave daily (Sundays excepted) from Pier No. 12, North River. Returning, leaves Hartford, from Chapin's Wharf, at 3 P. M. Freight taken at reduced rates. Passenger accommodations unsurpassed. Fare $1. No extra charge for berths. Meals and state rooms extra.

FOR SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH.—The NELLY WHITE, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will make her regular trips in place of the SEA BIRD on THURSDAY, May 16, from foot of Chambers-st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Thursday, 6th.... 7½ A. M.	Wednesday, 5th.... 7 A. M.
Friday, 7th.... 7½ A. M.	Thursday, 6th.... 11 A. M.
Saturday, 8th.... 11 A. M.	Friday, 7th.... 11 A. M.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—FOR WHITESTONE, Bayles Dock, Great Neck, Sands Point, GLEN COVE, Glenwood and Roslyn. On and after WEDNESDAY, May 1, the elegant new steamboat SEAWANHAKA, CHARLES POST, Master, will leave Pier No. 24 East River, (Peck-slip,) daily, Sundays excepted, at 4 P. M., for the above-named places. No freight received.

NORTH SHORE, STATEN ISLAND.—Boats leave Pier No. 19 North River, between Dey and Cortlandt sts., at 7, 9, 10:30 A. M., 12 M., 2, 4, 5:30 and 7 P. M. SUNDAYS at 8:30, 10, 11:30 A. M., 1, 2:30, 4, 6 and 7:30 P. M. N. B.—To let for Sunday-schools and pic-nics, Pomona Grove.

FOR NEW-HAVEN.—FARE 75 CENTS. NO charge for berths. Steamers leave daily (except SUNDAY) at 6 P. M., from Pier No. 26 East River. Special arrangement, leave SATURDAY NIGHT at 12, and from New-Haven SUNDAY NIGHT at 12½ o'clock.

FOR NEWBURGH, WEST POINT, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston, landing at Cozzens' Dock, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton. The steamer MARY POWELL leaves Desbrosses-st. EVERY AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock.

FOR NORWALK, CONNECTING WITH DANBURY Railroad.—The new and fast steamer NEVERSINK leaves Pier No. 37 East River, foot of Market-st., EVERY AFTERNOON at 2:45 o'clock. Fare 75 cents.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15, and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

RAILROADS.

TO RAILWAY TRAVELERS.

APPLETON'S RAILWAY GUIDE contains One Hundred Railway Maps, and the Time Tables of all the Railways of the United States and the Canadas; also a Tourist Guide to the Watering Places, Springs, &c. For sale everywhere.

TIME TABLES OF ALL RAILROADS and steamboats published by BENEDICT BROTHERS, No. 171 Broadway. June number now ready.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.

Ferry, foot of Cortlandt-st., New-York. Change of time of departure of trains.

On and after MONDAY, June 3, 1867 (until further notice,) trains will leave, viz:

FOR PHILADELPHIA,
At 7 A. M. via Kensington, fare....$3 00
At 8:40 A. M., via West Philadelphia, fare, including that of connecting road....3 25
At 12 M., via West Philadelphia; fare, including that of connecting road....3 25
At 1 P. M., via Camden, fare....2 25
At 4:30 P. M., via Camden, fare....3 00
At 6 P. M., via Kensington, fare....3 00
At 12 P. M., via Kensington, fare....3 00
The 10 A. M. line will be discontinued.

FOR BALTIMORE AND WASHINGTON, THE SOUTH AND WEST,
trains will leave at 8:40 A. M., 12 M., and 7:30 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF,
Assistant Superintendant.
JERSEY CITY, May 31, 1867.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.
Leaves James-slip:
7:30 A. M. for Greenport and way stations.
10 A. M., Syosset, Hicksville and Hempstead.
3 P. M., express to Riverhead, and to Greenport on Saturdays.
4 P. M., Syosset, Glen Cove and Hempstead.
5:30 P. M., Farmingdale, Glen Cove and way stations, and on Saturdays to North Islip.
Sunday excursion train leaves Hunter's Point at 8:30 A. M. for Yaphank; returning, arrives at Hunter's Point at 6:45 P. M.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, April 29, 1867, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:

8 A. M. Express train, via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.

10:30 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.

12 M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with train for the West.

3:50 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.

4:45 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; and at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.

6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection at Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.

11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North. This train will run on Sundays.

A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 3:45 P. M., arriving in New-York at 7 P. M.

Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:40 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 6 P. M., arriving in New-York at 12:30 A. M.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:
8 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, and all points West and South.
8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily for Otisville and intermediate stations.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Middletown and intermediate stations.
4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Port Jervis, Newburgh, Warwick and intermediate stations.
5:30 P. M.—Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points South and West.
6 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
7 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
8 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.
Also, Way Trains for Boiling Spring, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M. and 1:45, 4, 5, 6:30 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate stations.

SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 12 M. and 5 P. M. for Paterson; 7 P. M. Night Express for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Salamanca and all points West and South; 11 P. M. for Paterson and Port Jervis.

Express Trains run through to Salamanca, Dunkirk and Buffalo without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.

Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all Night Trains.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent.
H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:15 and 9:25 A. M. at 1:15, 4:22, 5:22, and 6:42 P. M. Saturdays only at 11:15 P. M. The 9:25 A. M., 4:22 and 6:42 P. M. run through to Monsey.
THOMAS W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

FIREWORKS.

INDEPENDENCE DAY.
FOURTH OF JULY, 1776.
FIREWORKS
FOR PARLOR,
GARDEN and EXHIBITION.
COMPRISING THE BEST ASSORTMENT EVER OFFERED.
ESTABLISHED IN 1843.
AND
LARGE SALES THROUGH EVERY STATE IN THE UNION,
is a sufficient guarantee for
QUALITY AND PRICE.
JOSEPH B. PURDY,
Nos. 32 and 34 Maiden-lane, N. Y.

FIREWORKS.—A GENERAL ASSORTMENT of plain and colored fireworks, and of the best quality, for sale by BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 86 Barclay-st. and No. 227 Washington-st.

DEPOT FOR J. W. HADFIELD'S FIRST PREMIUM FIREWORKS.—A full assortment of the best quality and at the lowest prices; dealers are respectfully invited to call. R. FOULDS, No. 30 John-st.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successors to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 157 Chambers-st.

AUCTION SALES.

AUCTION NOTICE.
THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) June 5,
At 11 o'clock,
SECOND LARGE
EXTRA AND SPECIAL SALE
OF
MANUFACTURED STRAW GOODS.
800 CASES
in original packages.
ALL NEW AND DESIRABLE GOODS.
Attention of buyers is invited.
Catalogues and goods now ready.
WM. TOPPING & CO.,
Auctioneers,
No. 132 Church-st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.
HANDSOME COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT YONKERS.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, June 6, 1867, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building, New-York:

YONKERS.—A very desirable and handsome country seat on Palisade and Glenwood avs. and Park-st. House is frame, two-stories, 39 by about 45 feet, and contains about ten rooms in good order, and has water, gas, water-closets, furnace and range. Grounds 100x436 feet, well laid out, garden planted; new brick stable all ready for immediate occupancy. Two-thirds can remain on bond and mortgage.

Maps and full particulars at the office of the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.
POSITIVE SALE OF TWO HOUSES AND LOTS AT GREENPOINT, BROOKLYN, E. D.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell at public auction, on TUESDAY, June 18, 1867, at 12 o'clock M., at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York—Two new three-story frame and brick basement houses and lots, situated on the east side of Leonard-st., between Nassau and Norman avs., Greenpoint. The houses are well furnished, and are now rented for $650 per annum. Terms liberal, and title undisputed. For further particulars, and photographic views, apply to
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
STOCK BROKER AND AUCTIONEER,
No. 43 Pine-st., New-York.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.
ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CHICKERING GRAND PIANO, FINE OIL PAINTINGS, &c.

On TUESDAY, June 11, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence No. 44 West 20th-st., all the costly furniture, &c., in said dwelling, consisting in part of Axminster, velvet and Brussels carpets, superb chandeliers, real bronze and Ormolu, imported from Paris; brackets do., bronze clock and large vases, centre, pier and mantel glasses; richly carved rosewood centre tables, parlor suite, rosewood covered in rich satin brocade, carved rosewood music stand, GRAND CHICKERING GRAND PIANOS, 7 octaves, nearly new; FINE OIL PAINTINGS; satin brocade and lace window curtains; card tables, lined with satinwood, &c.

DINING-ROOM—Black walnut extension table, buffet, chairs, and couch, covered in morocco, green cloth; embroidered curtains, pier glass, chiffonier, black walnut; china and glass.

LIBRARY—Carved black walnut tables, bookcases, cabinet, chairs, &c., to match.

BEDROOMS—Rosewood bureaus, bedsteads, commodes, armoire a glace, mattresses, pillows, &c.; black walnut suites, wardrobes, couches, and chairs, covered in reps, and other furniture. Particulars in catalogue; all of which is of the best class.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.
VALUABLE SADDLE-HORSE, CARRIAGES AND HARNESS, AT THE PRIVATE STABLES OF HON. GEO. BANCROFT.

On FRIDAY MORNING, June 7, at 9½ o'clock, at the private stables, No. 37 West 21st-st., A VERY VALUABLE MAHOGANY BAY SADDLE-HORSE, 15½ hands, eight or nine years old, perfectly sound, and kind and gentle.

A CALESCHE, a COUPE, with pole and shafts; set double harness, set single do., saddle, blanket, sheets, mats, robes, &c., property of the above gentleman, leaving for Europe.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.

On SATURDAY, June 8, at 10½ o'clock, at their Salesroom, No. 93 Liberty-st., HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, BILLIARD TABLES, MIRRORS, CARPETS, &c. Full particulars hereafter.

BENJAMIN F. THEALL, Auctioneer.
LARGE SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
PIANO-FORTES, MIRRORS, CARPETS, &C.

By THEALL & BROS., THIS DAY, June 5, 1867, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 62 Liberty-st., a general assortment of household furniture, viz.: Carved rosewood, walnut and mahogany parlor suites, in satin, reps and hair-cloth; French bedsteads, dressing bureaus, washstands, wardrobes, etageres, fancy and side tables, secretary and library bookcases, extension dining tables and chairs, library and bedroom suites, curled hair mattresses, husk and straw mattresses, feather bed and pillows, counterpanes, sheets, &c.; lace and damask curtains, axminster, velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, china and glassware. Catalogues now ready.

FOR SALE AT PUBLIC AUCTION,
ON
WEDNESDAY, the 19th of June next, at 12 M.,
AT STATEN ISLAND, N. Y.,
THE REVENUE STEAM PROPELLERS
KANKAKEE, KEWANEE AND ASHUELOT.

Three years old, built of the best material, consisting of live oak, white oak, locust and cedar; copper-fastened and coppered; diagonally braced with iron 3½ inches by ½ inch thick. Two masts, bowsprit, jibboom, foreyard, topsail and topgallant yards. Have full suits of sails, standing and running rigging complete; well found in chains, anchors, hawsers, boats, &c.

Two oscillating engines, 36x30 inches, with appurtenances complete. Tubular boiler, 15x12 feet, in good order, and built of the best quality charcoal iron. Composition propeller, 8 feet diameter.

The vessels are in complete order, and can be sent to sea at small expense.

Length over all, 138 feet. Breadth of beam, 26 feet 6 inches. Depth of hold, 11 feet.

Information regarding these vessels can be given by the undersigned, or they can be examined at their dock, at Staten Island (officers being in charge to give facilities to all wishing to inspect them) after MONDAY, the 3d of June next.
HENRY A. SMYTHE,
Collector of Customs.

SALE OF PUBLIC PROPERTY.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, No. 29 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, May 31, 1867.

Will be sold at public auction, at the Depot of Army Clothing and Equipage, No. 460 Washington-st., New-York City, on WEDNESDAY, the 12th of June next, commencing at 11 o'clock A. M., certain quantities of condemned clothing and camp and garrison equipage, consisting of, say about:

29,000 Woolen Blankets,	2,800 Tent Poles,
2,600 Uniform Coats,	399 Tent Stoves,
350 Great Coats,	30,000 pound Common Tents
1,000 Sack Coats,	25,000 pound Wall Tents,
1,500 Trowsers,	20,000 pound Hospital Tents,
600 pairs Stockings,	11,000 pound Shelter Tents,
110 Hats,	248 Sibley Tent Tripods,
360 Great-Coat Straps,	A lot of Brass articles,
100 pairs Leggings,	100 Bedsacks,
1,150 Knapsacks,	1,500 Tent Pins.

and various small articles of clothing and equipage.

Samples of the above may be seen at the depot, within four days of sale, and further information obtained.

TERMS—Cash in Government funds; ten per cent. down, and balance before the goods are taken from the depot, which must be within five days of sale under forfeiture of purchase.
Bvt.-Major-Gen. D. H. VINTON,
Assistant Quartermaster-General U. S. A.

EDWARD A. LAWRENCE, Auctioneer.
TO MACHINISTS, MANUFACTURERS AND CAPITALISTS.—Desirable factory property on the north side of 53d-st., between 1st-av. and East River, to be sold at auction on THURSDAY, June 6, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, Trinity Buildings, No. 111 Broadway, by Messrs. LAWRENCE & FOULKE, Auctioneers. The lot is 20x100 feet 5 inches, the building 21x70, three-story brick, heated with steam, well-lighted, and water throughout; twelve-horse power steam engine, shafting, belting, pulleys, &c.; all complete and in perfect running order; 11 lathes and 5 iron vises, with full and complete sets of tools, turning tools, saws, &c., &c.; 1 large power-lathe, complete and perfect in every particular; machine-shop, 1 forge, and room for casting, with machinist's tools, &c. Maps and plans of building, and particulars, at office of auctioneers, No. 111 Broadway.

WILLIAM ABBOTT, Auctioneer.
MORTGAGE SALE ON THIS DAY, 5th inst., at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, of the lease, fixtures and property of the foundry Nos. 299 and 301 East 18th-st., in the City of New-York, consisting of all the wooden buildings, including small molding-shop, office, carpenter-shop, &c., iron cramps, weights and tools, several hundred wooden and iron flasks, barrels of flour, iron door, lintel and sill patterns, leather belting, 100 tons of coal, 60 tons of pig and machinery iron, one safe; also horse, wagon and harness, and office furniture, &c. R. M. LUSH, Attorney for Mortgagee.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A REMOVAL.

MINER, STEVENS & CO. have removed temporarily their carriage ware rooms from No. 406 Broadway to the Church Building, corner of Grand and Crosby sts., one block east of Broadway, where they have for sale a large assortment of carriages and light wagons of their own City make, of superior quality, at reduced prices. Their factory is at No. 115 to 121 East 13th-st., near 4th-av.

CARRIAGES. CARRIAGES.
ANOTHER REDUCTION OF PRICES.
THE IMMENSE STOCK
OF
CARRIAGES
at warerooms of CALVIN WITTY will now be sold at
GREAT BARGAINS.
NO. 638 BROADWAY, near Bleecker-st.

FOR SALE—ABRAHAM LINCOLN'S OLD family carriage horse, the only horse ever owned by him; just arrived from Springfield, Ill.; will be sold, together with his mourning dress, worn by him on the occasion of Mr. Lincoln's funeral, when he was led behind the hearse. I will prove to the satisfaction of every one that this is no humbug. Call on or address F. BARNES, Sweeny's Hotel, corner of Chatham and Chambers-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE PAIR OF BAY HORSES, with a handsome light English phaeton, harness, robes, &c.; complete for a gentleman's turn-out; also, a stylish black horse, good in single or double harness, or for the saddle. Apply at RYERSON & BROWN'S livery stable, in West 32d-st., below 6th-av.

HORSE WANTED—A GENTLEMAN LIVING in the country would take a gentle horse to keep for a few months at a nominal price, for the privilege of using him occasionally. Address for further particulars Box No. 2,712 Post-office.

ALL PARTIES WISHING TO BUY OR desirous to sell horses, carriages, wagons or anything pertaining to the horse business, should apply to MINER & SOMERVILLE, No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME PAIR OF YOUNG black horses, 15¾ hands high, well broke and sound; suitable for a coach or lighter vehicle. Apply at the private stable No. 84 West 18th-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, A SECOND-HAND ROCKaway. Apply to Mr. DAVIS, livery-stable, No. 125 West 32d-st., a few doors west of 6th-av.

FOR SALE—A FINE, STYLISH BLACK HORSE, good in single and double harness, and under the saddle. Apply to Mr. DAVIS, livery-stable, in West 32d-st., near 6th-av.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—SUPERIOR brown pet horse for an inferior one; is quite tractable, both in harness and under the saddle. At Dilks', No. 191 Mercer-st.

ELEGANT PARK AND PONY PHAETONS, coupe and Germantown rockaways, Victorias; fine top and no-top buggies, depot wagons, harness, saddles, bridles, &c., cheap. TAYLOR'S No. 59 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE.—A SECOND-HAND COUPE WILL be sold cheap, the owner having no further use for it. Apply to Mr. DAVIS, livery-stable, West 32d-st., a few doors below 6th-av.

NEW CARRIAGE REPOSITORY.—NOS. 22, 24, 26, 27 and 29 Wooster-st.—Carriages and harness, new and second hand. No Broadway prices. Call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

A FLEET YOUNG HORSE FOR SALE. Inquire of Mr. DEAN, No. 833 Broadway, for three days, between 9 A. M. and 1 P. M.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND MUSICAL FESTIVAL.
Under the direction of L. F. HARRISON.
STEINWAY HALL.
MISCELLANEOUS CONCERT,
THURSDAY EVENING, June 6,
with the following artists:
Mme. Carmelina Poch, soprano; Sig. Baragli, tenor; Sig. Bellini, baritone; Mr. Wenzel Kopta, violinist; Mr. J. N. Pattison, Piano; Mr. G. W. Morgan, organist; Mr. G. W. Colby, Accompanist.
AND FULL ORCHESTRA.
Conductor....Mr. CARL BERGMAN
PROGRAMME.
1. Symphonie Eroica, No. 3, E flat, Op. 55....Beethoven
 1. Allegro con brio.
 2. Marcia funebre. Adagio assai.
 3. Scherzo. Allegro assai.
 4. Finale. Allegro Molto. Poco Andante.
Orchestra.
2. Romanza—From "Don Sebastian"....Donizetti
Signor Bellini.
3. Grand Concerto for Violin....Beethoven
Mr. Wenzel Kopta.
4. Grand Aria—"Macbeth"....Verdi
Mme. Carmelina Poch.
5. Grand Concerto for Piano, in F minor, Op. 16. Henselt
A—Allegro pathetico. B—Larghetto e largo.
C—Allegro agitato.
Mr. J. N. Pattison.
6. Aria—"Il mio tesoro," Don Giovanni....Mozart
Signor Baragli.
7. Solo for Organ—Tema and variations in A....Hesse
Mr. G. W. Morgan
8. Trio—"I' Lombardi"....Verdi
With violin obligato, by Mr. Wenzel Kopta.
Mme. Poch, Signor Baragli and Sig. Bellini.
9. Overture to "William Tell"....Rossini
Orchestra.
Tickets $1; reserved seats 50 cents extra.

GRAND MUSICAL FESTIVAL,
under the direction of L. F. HARRISON.
STEINWAY HALL.
WEDNESDAY MATINEE, June 5, 1867.
The following artists will assist:
Miss HENRIETTA BEEBE, Soprano.
Miss NETTIE STERLING, Contralto.
Mr. W. J. HILL, Tenor.
Mr. S. C. CAMPBELL, Baritone. Mr. A. H. PEASE, Pianist. Mr. G. W. COLBY, Accompanist.
Mr. CARL ROSA and Mr. C. MATZKA, Conductors,
AND FULL ORCHESTRA.
Tickets, $1; reserved seats, 50 cents extra.
Doors open at 1; to begin at 2 o'clock.

GRAND MUSICAL FESTIVAL,
Under the direction of L. F. HARRISON.
STEINWAY HALL.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, JUNE 5, 1867.
Haydn's Grand Oratorio of
THE CREATION.
Characters introduced in first and second parts:
Gabriel....Soprano....Mme. Parepa-Rosa
Uriel....Tenor....Mr. Geo. Simpson
Raphael....Bass....Mr. J. R. Thomas
And in part third:
Adam....Bass....Mr. J. R. Thomas
Eve....Soprano....Mme. Parepa-Rosa
Uriel....Tenor....Mr. Geo. Simpson
Together with the full chorus of the
NEW-YORK HARMONIC SOCIETY,
And full Orchestra.
Organist....E. J. Connolly.
Conductor....F. L. Ritter
TICKETS ONE DOLLAR.
Reserved seats 50 cents extra.

TERRACE GARDEN,
3d-av., between 58th and 59th sts.
PHILIPP BERNET....Proprietor
THEODORE THOMAS'
POPULAR GARDEN CONCERTS.

The success attending the experimental concerts given last Summer at Terrace Garden, has induced Mr. THEO. THOMAS to resume, on a firm basis and larger scale these refined and extremely popular outdoor entertainments. Accordingly, he begs leave to announce that the POPULAR GARDEN CONCERTS will commence MONDAY, June 10, and continue nightly, with the exception of Saturdays, throughout the Summer. Efforts are making to increase in every possible way the attractive features of these Soirees. Several new Virtuosi will be introduced early in the season, and many important additions will be made to the already comprehensive repertoire of Mr. THOMAS' efficient Orchestra. The programme will present the most interesting novelties of the day, and at the same time will include a pleasing variety of selections from the compositions of the great masters. The Garden will be conducted upon the most liberal principles, which it is hoped will commend it to the distinguished society frequenting its arbors, refreshment pavilions and the adjoining hotel.

Season tickets, admitting to all the Concerts during the entire season, of at least three months, $10 each.

To be obtained at G. Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Schuberth & Co.'s, No. 820 Broadway; Macoy & Herwig's, Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway, and at Terrace Garden.

THEATRE TICKET OFFICE.

Reserved seats for all theatres, concerts, &c., can always be obtained at the
THEATRE TICKET OFFICE,
NOS. 112 AND 114 BROADWAY.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR STATIONERY.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, May 30, 1867.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until the 20th day of June, 1867, at 12 o'clock M., for supplying the Assessors and Collectors of Internal Revenue throughout that portion of the United States lying east of the Rocky Mountains, and until the 1st day of August, 1867, for supplying Assessors and Collectors west of the Rocky Mountains with the stationery required for use in their respective districts for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868.

Corrected schedules of articles to be furnished may be obtained from any Assessor or Collector, with conditions under which such articles are to be delivered.

No proposals will be entertained from parties who are not regular manufacturers of or dealers in the articles bid for, nor will proposals be considered unless accompanied by satisfactory guarantees that the contract, if awarded, will be faithfully executed.

The Commissioner reserves the right to reject any bids or parts of bids, and to accept any parts of bids which the interest of the Government may require.

The bids should be addressed to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and indorsed "Proposals for Supplying Stationery to Internal Revenue Officers."
E. A. ROLLINS, Commissioner.

PROPOSALS FOR FRESH BEEF.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC CHARITIES AND CORRECTION, No. 1 BOND-STREET,
NEW-YORK, May 17, 1867.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction, at their office, until 9 o'clock A. M. of the 3d June next, for supplying FRESH BEEF from 18th June to 31st December, 1867, to Bellevue Hospital, Lunatic Asylum, Almshouse, Work-house, Penitentiary, Charity Hospitals, Randall's Island, Ward's Island. Offers will be received for each institution and proposals to be accompanied with the signatures of two responsible persons as security for the faithful performance of the contract. The Commissioners reserve to themselves the right of receiving or rejecting any or all propositions or portions thereof, as they may deem proper for the interest of the Department. Any information required will be given on application at their office.
JAMES B. NICHOLSON,
OWEN W. BRENNAN,
ISAAC BELL,
JAMES BOWEN,
Commissioners.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT,
NEW-YORK, May 28, 1867.

TO IRON FOUNDERS.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office, Rotunda, City Hall Park, until 11 o'clock, A.M. of SATURDAY, the 8th day of June, 1867, for the supply of cast iron water-pipes and castings, viz.:
4,081 feet cast iron water-pipes, 20 inches internal diameter.
10,000 feet cast iron water-pipes, 12 inches internal diameter.
20,000 feet cast iron water-pipes, 6 inches internal diameter.
3,000 feet cast iron water-pipes, 4 inches internal diameter.
26 tons of branch castings.
19 tons of special castings.
11 tons of stopcock boxes and covers.

Each proposal must be indorsed "Proposal for Cast Iron Water-pipes and Castings," together with the name of the bidder and date of offering.

The amount of security required will be for the pipe and branch castings, fifteen thousand dollars; for the special castings, two thousand dollars; for the stopcock boxes and covers, one thousand dollars.

Specifications and blank forms of bids can be had on application at this office.
THOMAS STEPHENS,
ROBERT L. DARRAGH,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

TO BRASS-FOUNDERS.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office (Rotunda, City Hall Park) until 11 o'clock A. M. of MONDAY, the 10th day of June, 1867, for the supply of
50 1-inch brass stop-cocks.
50 ¾-inch brass stop-cocks.
2,000 ⅝-inch brass stop-cocks.
500 ½-inch brass stop-cocks.

Each proposal must be indorsed "Proposals for Brass Stop-Cocks," together with the name of the bidder and date of offering. The amount of security required will be one thousand dollars. Specifications and blank forms of bids can be had on application at this office. The Board reserves the right to reject all bids, if deemed necessary for the public interest.
THOMAS STEPHENS,
ROBERT L. DARRAGH,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.
OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT,
May 29, 1867.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD MILITARY DISTRICT,
OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
ATLANTA, Ga., May 3, 1867.

BY ORDER OF THE QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL, sealed proposals will be received at this office, for the sale of (7,400) seven thousand four hundred tons of coal, at Barrancas, Fla.

Payment to be made in Government funds.

The proposals will be opened at 12 M. on SATURDAY, the 8th of June, 1867, and should be marked "Proposals to Purchase Coal," and addressed to
Brevet Brig.-Gen. R. SAXTON,
Chief Quartermaster Third Military District,
Atlanta, Ga.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE—SUPREME COURT.—WILLIAM P. RICHARDSON, Receiver, &c., against GEORGE LAW and another.—By virtue of an order of this Court bearing date the 21st of May, 1867, all persons having any claims against the defendant, GEORGE LAW, under and by virtue of any of the trusts or provisions contained in two certain agreements between JOHN GRAHAM, of the first part, and HORACE GREELEY, ISAIAH T. WILLIAMS and GEORGE LAW, of the second part, one dated Jan. 20, 1858, and the other Feb. 13, 1858, are required to present the same with proof thereof to the subscriber, at his office, Nos. 8 and 10 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 27th day of June, 1867, at 12 M., or they will be debarred from any claim in respect thereto.
Dated NEW-YORK, June 4, 1867.
W. V. McDANIEL, Referee.

SUPREME COURT.—COUNTY OF JEFFERSON.—LUCETTA R. GREENLY against CHAS. E. GREENLY.—Summons for money—(Com not ser.)—To the defendant, CHARLES E. GREENLY: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint of the plaintiff in this action, which was filed with the Clerk of the County of Jefferson on the 21st day of May, 1867, and to serve a copy of your answer on the subscriber at his office in Watertown, Jefferson County, New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons upon you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer said complaint as hereby required, the plaintiff will take judgment against you for four thousand dollars, with interest from May 20, 1867, besides costs.
F. W. HUBBARD, Plaintiff's Attorney.
DATED May 20, 1867. my29-law6wW

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH, BROOKLYN.—THE corner-stone of the new church edifice, corner of Clinton and Livingston sts., will be laid with appropriate ceremonies THIS (Wednesday) AFTERNOON, at 5 o'clock. Right Rev. HORATIO POTTER, D. D., Bishop of the Diocese, will officiate, and addresses may be expected.

RIGHT REV. BISHOP POTTER WILL administer the Apostolic rite of Confirmation in All Saints' Protestant Episcopal Church, Henry, corner of Scammel-st., THIS (Wednesday) EVENING. Services commencing at 7½ o'clock.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE BARNUM AND VAN AMBURGH MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE COMPANY.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
EVERY AFTERNOON AT 2½; EVENING AT 8.
SECOND WEEK AND CONTINUED SUCCESS of the dashing Dramatic Equestrienne,
MISS LEO HUDSON,
in the Romantic Equestrian Spectacle of
MAZEPPA.
GORGEOUS SCENERY, SPLENDID APPOINTMENTS, MAGNIFICENT COSTUMES.
THRILLING AND PERILOUS FLIGHTS of the wild horse, personated by the
TRAINED STEED "BLACK BESS."
On exhibition at all hours,
OVER 300,000 CURIOSITIES.
GREAT LIVING CURIOSITIES.
A MAMMOTH FAT INFANT, FOUR YEARS OLD, WEIGHS 220 POUNDS!
A GIANTESS, DWARFS, CIRCASSIAN GIRL.
A LIVING ALLIGATOR, 16 feet long, together with two young.
SAKIS, OR WHISKERED MONKEY, very rare.
A JAPANESE EEL.
LIVING AUSTRALIAN BIRDS,
LIVING SNAKES, MONKEYS, LEARNED SEAL, HAPPY FAMILY, GRAND AQUARIA, &c.
Admission, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
CONTINUED ENTHUSIASM! UNQUALIFIED SUCCESS! The new original New-York Drama still attracting crowded and fashionable houses nightly.
TREASURE TROVE,
TREASURE TROVE,
by far the most successful dramatic production of the season, will be presented again TO-NIGHT, WITH ITS INNUMERABLE DELIGHTFUL SCENES AND INCIDENTS, INCLUDING THE PRISONER'S MARCH, THE BEAUTIFUL SARATOGA SCENE, THE RESCUE FROM THE CATARACT, STOCK EXCHANGE, BROADWAY, NEWSBOYS' BALLET, GRACE CHURCH, &c.
Seats secured six days in advance.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—Admission 50c.
TO-NIGHT and SATURDAY MATINEE.
LUCILLE WESTERN, LUCILLE WESTERN,
EAST LYNNE, EAST LYNNE,
THE ELOPEMENT. THE ELOPEMENT.
FRIDAY—Benefit of LUCILLE WESTERN.
SATURDAY—Last East Lynne Matinee.

GRIFFIN & CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS,
FIFTH-AV. OPERA HOUSE,
Nos. 2 and 4 West 24th-st.
THE FAMILY RESORT!
First appearance of
MR. HARRY BURCHARD,
THE GREAT VENTRILOQUIST and COMIC IMITATOR.
Somebody's Coat, Fanny Bloomer, There's Where the Laugh Comes In, and the IMPERIAL BLACK JAPS, in new features.
Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock.
MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY,
At 2½ o'clock.

THE GRAND CHARITY FAIR IN Union-square will positively close on the 10th inst. Those who desire to view a most beautiful and charming exhibition, and aid a noble charity in erecting a home for destitute children, should hasten to visit the fair. Admission 25 cents.

THE TURF.

PATERSON SPRING RACE MEETING.
SECOND DAY—WEDNESDAY, JUNE 5.
THE STEEPLE CHASE TO-DAY.

FIRST RACE.—Steeple chase; handicap for all ages for $750; about three miles, with twenty-seven jumps.
ENTRIES.

Zigzag, 166 lbs.	Citadel, 152 lbs.
Black Bess, 130 lbs.	Borague, 144 lbs.
Jack Armstrong, 146 lbs.	Brown Harry, 135 lbs.

SECOND RACE.—Premium $200, for all ages; mile dash.
1. J. W. Pennock's ch. c. by Vandal, dam by Margrave, 3 years.
2. M. H. Sanford's b. m. Dot, 4 years.
3. T. B. Reed's Enchantress, 4 years.
4. P. C. Bush's b. c. Redwing, 3 years.

THIRD RACE.—Premium $500, all ages, three-mile dash.
J. S. Watson enters b. h. Delaware, 5 years.

FOURTH RACE.—Selling race of $300, one and a quarter mile dash.
1. F. Morris enters Egotist, 3 years, $600.
2. Dr. Kirwan enters ch. g. Reporter, aged, $600.
3. E.V. Snediker enters br. c. Manhattan, 3 years, $300.

The Erie Railroad cars run from the foot of Chambers-st. to the course at 8, 10, 11 and 11¾ A. M.; the two last with cars for ladies, and no stoppage.
R. B. CHISWELL, Secretary.

DEXTER AND LADY THORN.

The second great match between these celebrated horses will be trotted at the Fashion Course, L. I., on FRIDAY, June 7.

The race is mile heats, three in five, to wagons, for $2,0 0. As *Lady Thorn* is admitted to be an extraordinary mare to wagon, a better trot than has ever taken place heretofore may be confidently expected.

The start will be at 3 P. M. Boats from James-slip every half hour; boats from 34th-st. ferry every five minutes; trains from Hunter's Point at 11¾ A. M. and 2¼ P. M.; also boats from 92d-st. to Astoria, and stages from thence to the course. The course can also be reached by crossing 23d-st. and 10th-st. ferries.

Ample police arrangements for the preservation of good order on the track. J. SIMMONS, Proprietor.

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.

PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, safe and healthy. They cannot fail in any case. Price $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope.

Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine, at one interview.

Dr. Mauriceau is the author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, 129 Liberty-st., N. Y., or sent by mail, free of postage.

SPECIAL MEDICAL AND SURGICAL TREATMENT for the cure of all Diseases of a Private Character, at DR. GRINDLE'S office, NO. 6 AMITY-PLACE, BETWEEN BLEECKER AND AMITY-STS. Those who are suffering from GONORRHŒA, SECONDARY, TERTIARY OR HEREDITARY SYPHILIS, GLEET, STRICTURE, FISTULA, SORES, ULCERS, RHEUMATISM, IRRITATION OF THE BLADDER, IMPOTENCE, SPERMATORRHŒA, nocturnal or diurnal emissions, the result of youthful indiscretions, or any disease whatever of the genito-urinary organs or pelvic-viscera; those who have been unskillfully treated elsewhere, should consult their own interest and call without delay. Consultation free.

MRS. R. H. C. GRAHAM,
MEDICAL CLAIRVOYANT,
No. 150 West 25th-st.

STRICTURE OF THE URETHRA, AND Irritability of the Bladder. Instant cure by the Urethratome. Hemorrhoids, Fistula, Fissure, and concealed abscess of the Rectum, Varicocele and Varicose Veins of the Rectum, Sympathetic Symptoms in other parts of the body. A Lecture delivered to his private Surgical Class by EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., *Scalpel* No. 46. For sale at Vesey-st., Astor House, or Box No. 3,121, New-York. Price 50 cents.

"Every line from the pen of Dr. Dixon is of value to the human race."—*Horace Greeley.*

"In didactic power Dr. Dixon has no equal; his writings are intelligible to all."—*New-York Times.*

CONFIDENTIAL MEDICAL AND SURGICAL Consultations.—R. CORBETT, M. D., member of the N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on private diseases at his office, No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., having a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place; from a long and extended practice of over 30 years in the above specialty, he is enabled to guarantee speedy and permanent cures, or make no charge. N. B.—Dr. C. gives special attention to the treatment of strictures, nervous and general debility, and all their complications.

HASTEN TO DR. KENNEDY, NO. 191 Stanton-st.—He makes the greatest cures known. Thousands are saved by Dr. Kennedy's improved treatment. Private diseases cured in the shortest possible time by Dr. Kennedy, No. 191 Stanton-st. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases than all others combined. Will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can. Call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. Call at once. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor. Address Dr. KENNEDY, 191 Stanton-st.

TO MARRIED LADIES.—MADAME RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery over 30 years, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all obstructions from whatever cause, with or without medicine, at one interview, or by mail. Her INFALLIBLE FRENCH MONTHLY PILLS, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, price $5, which are four degrees stronger, and can never fail, are safe and healthy. Office No. 1 East 52d-st., first door from 5th-av., or sent by mail. Also sold at Druggists, No. 152 Greenwich-st. and No. 317½ Bowery.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of thirty-two years devoted to the treatment of diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. COOPER to make speedy cures. The victims of misplaced confidence can call with the certainty of being cured.

SEXUAL DISEASES, DEBILITY, &c.—CURE YOURSELF. Send your address on stamped envelope, and ask for circular of "Pathology." Direct AMERICAN NEWS COMPANY, No. 121 Nassau-st., New-York.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained by using Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. Radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, Impediments to Marriage; Nervousness and Physical Incapacity, results of self-abuse. 191 Stanton-st.

DR. BONAPARTE & CO., NO. 29 EAST 27th-st., cures Gonorrhœa, Syphilis, Gleet, Seminal Weakness, in both sexes, on French system, in three to five days; all hours.

WHEN YOUTHFUL FOLLY INDUCES impotency, Dr. KENNEDY'S Invigorator produces instant restoration of animal functions. 191 Stanton-st.

LADIES' DERANGEMENTS CURED BY the French Compound-like Magic. Sealed, by mail. Consult, or address Dr. POWERS, No. 191 Stanton-st.

BE WISE IN TIME.—DR. KENNEDY'S remedies are the only medicines known to extirpate all vestiges of certain diseases. 191 Stanton-st. All hours.

A CURE AT ONE INTERVIEW FOR married ladies, by Dr. POWERS. Office, No. 191 Stanton-st.; his Periodical Drops guaranteed effectual.

LADIES CAN ALWAYS RELY ON DR. POWERS' Unfailing French Periodical Drops and Pills; one interview sufficient. Office 191 Stanton-st.

ALL REQUIRING SPECIAL MEDICAL or surgical treatment, from whatever cause, should read the special advertisement of Dr. GRINDLE. Dr. Grindle is a regularly educated physician, a graduate of the New-York University Medical College, has a very large office practice, and is making some astonishing cures of neglected and unskillfully treated cases.

MANY THOUSANDS ARE RUINED BEYOND REDEMPTION in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER sooner or later. He can cure the worst cases of secret disease in a shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. Skeptics and doubters will please call and read hundreds of reliable certificates of cures made within the last thirty years of almost hopeless cases, that had had the benefit of dozens of our most eminent physicians and surgeons. Dr. Hunter is in constant attendance from 8 in the morning till 9 at night, at his old office, No 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Charges moderate, and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures private diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. $2 per vial. Book, 50 pages, gratis, on nervous debility, causes of impotency, marasmus, &c.

MACHINERY.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES OF IRON AND WOOD WORKING MACHINERY. GOULD MACHINE COMPANY, Newark, N. J., and No. 113 Liberty-st., New-York.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Lessee and Manager....WM. WHEATLEY
THE BLACK CROOK,
RENEWED AND RECONSTRUCTED.
THIS (WEDNESDAY) EVENING, June 5,
TWO HUNDRED AND SIXTY-NINTH
performance of the Great Spectacle, on which it will be presented with
JARRETT & PALMER'S
GRAND PARISIENNE BALLET,
strongly reinforced by new Artistes.
NEW BALLETS, COSTUMES AND MUSIC.
Marston's great new scene,
AN ILLUMINATED BALLROOM,
in which will be given a
GRAND CARNIVAL AND MASQUERADE.
SATURDAY, June 8.
GRAND MATINEE AT 1 O'CLOCK,
when all the new scenes and effects will be given.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager....Mr. Lester Wallack
LAST WEEK
OF THE FALL AND WINTER SEASON.
WEDNESDAY, June 5,
THURSDAY, June 6, FRIDAY, June 7,
and SATURDAY, June 8,
LAST FOUR NIGHTS OF BOUCICAULT'S IMMENSELY SUCCESSFUL DRAMA
FLYING SCUD,
OR A
FOUR-LEGGED FORTUNE.
The Summer season will be inaugurated
MONDAY, JUNE 10,
by the fourth annual engagement of the popular comedian
MR. DAN BRYANT,
who will appear in a series of his celebrated Irish impersonations, assisted by a talented company.
Doors open at 7½; commence at 8.

WORRELL SISTERS.
NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Nos. 728 and 730 Broadway, opposite New-York Hotel.
Fifth week of the youthful talented and vivacious
SOPHIE, IRENE and JENNIE,
supported by a complete burlesque company.
MONDAY, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY,
3d, 4th and 5th,
THE ELVES; OR, THE STATUE BRIDE,
AND ALADDIN.
THURSDAY,
INVISIBLE PRINCE and FRA DIAVOLO.
FRIDAY and SATURDAY,
ALADDIN and CINDERELLA.
Doors open at 7½; commence at 8. Admission 75 cents.
MATINEE on SATURDAY at 2 o'clock. Admission 50 cents.
In active preparation, a new local
BURLESQUE ON FAUST.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
LAST WEEK BUT ONE
of the engagement of
MAGUIRE AND RISLEY'S
IMPERIAL
JAPANESE TROUPE.
NEW AND STARTLING FEATS.

Admission	$1 00	Family Circle	50
Reserved Seats	$1 50	Boxes	$8 00 and $15 00

Doors open at 7¼; performance to commence at 8.

MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, when the admission will be $1 to all parts of the house. Doors open at 1 o'clock; performance to commence at 2.

GRAND FAREWELL MATINEE at the Brooklyn Academy on FRIDAY, June 7, at 1 o'clock.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Manager and Proprietor....Mr. W. B. Freligh
Third and fourth nights of Mr. J. B. STUDLEY.
Drama in four parts, LAGARDERE.
Mr. J. B. Studley....as....Lagardere
Drama in three acts, VISION OF THE DEAD.
Saturday—The tragedian, Mr. JAMES HOLLOWAY.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS, 720 B'way.
I tell U our JAPS X L. U C and judge.
I tell U our LEON X Ls. U C and judge.
I tell U our FUN X Ls. U C and judge.
I tell U our OPERA X Ls. U C and judge.
I tell U our BILL X Ls. U C and judge.
To insure good seats, secure in advance.

GREAT SUCCESS
OF THE
CELEBRATED GEORGIA MINSTRELS,
GENUINE NEGROES,
AT DODWORTH'S HALL,
806 BROADWAY, 806.
Every Evening.

LAST TWO WEEKS OF THE BUNYAN TABLEAUX, Union Hall, Broadway and 23d-st. Every night at 8 o'clock; Matinees WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS at 2½. After an unprecedented run of nearly six months, this finest Moving Panorama in the world will close June 15, 1867. Admission 50 cents; children 25 cents.
ROBT. J. GREENWOOD, Manager and Proprietor.

SPORTING,

YACHT FOR SALE.

The new schooner-yacht JOSEPHINE, 143 tons measurement, now lying off the grounds of the Yacht Club at Hoboken, in perfect order for sea at a moment's notice, to be sold for account of the estate of Daniel Devlin, deceased. Apply to
JEREMIAH DEVLIN, No. 459 Broadway, or
HENRY F. SPAULDING, No. 55 Park-place,
Executors.

MUSICAL.

CHICKERING & SONS
MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT
PIANO-FORTES,
WAREROOMS NO. 652 BROADWAY.

REMOVAL.
RAVEN & BACON,
Manufacturers of
PIANO-FORTES,
WITH THEIR PATENT COMBINATION SOUNDING-BOARDS.
Nos. 644 and 646 BROADWAY, New-York.

THE WEBER PIANO-FORTE is called the best instrument made by all the leading musicians of this City and elsewhere. It is pronounced by the National Piano-forte Association, after a trial in their rooms with the first manufactures of this country, eminently the *best Piano in America*, and used by the Conservatory of Music and other high music schools altogether, because of their immense power, equality, sweetness and brilliancy of tone, elastic touch and great durability. Warerooms No. 429 Broome-st., near Broadway.

WATERS' PIANO-FORTES—GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT.—Melodeons, parlor, church, gem and cabinet organs, the best manufactured; warranted for six years. Second-hand pianos, melodeons and organs at great bargains, from $25 to $200. Any of the above instruments to let and rent applied if purchased; monthly installments received for the same. Old pianos taken in exchange; cash paid for the same. Pianos tuned and repaired. Illustrated catalogues sent to any address. Manufactory and warerooms No. 481 Broadway, New-York. HORACE WATERS & CO.

HAZELTON BROTHERS, PIANO-FORTE manufacturers, would call the attention of musicians and the public generally to the many and great improvements in the construction of their pianos. Their "EUPHONIC AGRAFFE TREBLE" has been tested by the highest musical talent in the country, and conceded by all to possess power, brilliancy and sweetness in the highest degree. Pianos to let.
Warerooms, No. 99 Prince-st.

PIANO-FORTES.—ELEVEN SECOND-HAND pianos, of various makers, for sale at low prices, by CHICKERING & SONS,
Pianos to rent. No. 652 Broadway.

JARDINE & SON, CHURCH ORGAN BUILDERS, have removed to their new manufactory in 39th-st., a few doors east of 2d-av. Superior organs and pianos always for sale, with every improvement.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF NEW AND second-hand pianos to let and sold on installments. L. P. CUMMINGS, No. 8 Union-square.

A FOREIGN LADY WISHES TO TEACH Music. Address Z., Post-office, Waterbury, Ct.

INSTRUCTION.

LITCHFIELD INSTITUTE FOR BOYS,
LITCHFIELD, CONN.
REFERENCES IN NEW-YORK:
Prof. Wm. G. Peck, Hon. L. B. Woodruff, Rev. Thomas E. Vermilyea D. D., Jared Linsley, M. D. For circulars, address GEO. W. MASON, Litchfield, Conn.

RUTGERS' FEMALE COLLEGE.—THE Annual Commencement of this College will be held in the Tabernacle Church, corner of Broadway and 34th-st., on THURSDAY, June 6th, at 3 P. M. Doors open at 2 o'clock P. M.

Graduates and former Teachers and Professors of the Institution, can obtain cards of invitation to the Commencement, and to the Reception in the evening, by applying personally or by letter at the College, No. 489 5th-av.
H. M. PIERCE, LL.D., Pres't.

RUTGERS FEMALE COLLEGE, NOS. 487, 489, 491 5th-av., New-York.—Until the 1st of July next, young ladies will be received and classified for the newly-arranged collegiate course of study commencing in September, 1867.

An Academic and Preparatory Department will be carried on as heretofore.
H. M. PIERCE, LL. D., President.

ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE—AN INSTITUTION for a thorough and conscientious education of the highest order at a moderate cost. Course of study both academic and collegiate. Whole expenses of board and tuition, $150 for half-yearly session. Early definite applications have preference in rooms. Address Rev. A. W. COWLES, D. D., President.

BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC, &c., FOR BUSINESS.—Messrs. DOLBEAR, No. 699 Broadway, will give private instruction, day or evening, during the entire Summer, in business writing, practical bookkeeping, commercial arithmetic, &c., and qualify pupils for any business.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School, No. 101 East 38th-st., corner of Park-av., will be reopened for the ensuing year on the 26th of September.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A boarding-school for boys. The next term will commence April 15. For circulars, apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

JACKSON INSTITUTE, DANBURY, Conn.—A family school for boys under fourteen years of age. Rev. F. J. JACKSON, A. M., Principal.

PRIVATE TUITION IN ENGLISH, Classics, Mathematics, &c. Address A. M., Room No. 16, No. 1,193 Broadway.

TEACHERS.

A YOUNG MAN LATELY ARRIVED from Paris, having a thorough knowledge of the French language, would like to find a few pupils. Address G., Box No. 113 *Times* Office.

A YOUNG AMERICAN LADY DESIRES to engage as companion or governess with a lady or family traveling or at home; ample testimonials. Address Box No. 47 Post-office.

COMPANION.—WANTED, BY A LADY OF refinement, a situation as companion or would take the care of one or two grown children; the highest testimonials given; no objection to travel. Address COMPANION, Box No. [illegible] *Times* Office.

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THE DEATH PENALTY.

Gottleib Williams Hanged at Philadelphia—History of the Criminal—Behavior in Prison—The Execution.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, June 4, 1867.

The vagabond murderer, GOTTLEIB WILLIAMS, closed a career of crime and infamy upon the gallows to-day. The immediate offence for which he suffered was the murder of Mrs. ELIZA M. MILLER, a lady sixty-three years old, who had often befriended him in his poverty, and only the day before he assassinated her gave him a breakfast at her house.

THE MURDERER'S CAREER.

He had been a reckless good-for-nothing from early youth. He was the son of a respectable butcher, who left him a fortune variously estimated at from $10,000 to $20,000, which he speedily squandered. On the 20th of February, 1844, when only sixteen years of age, in an altercation with another boy, named PETER DOBSCHER, he seized a butcher knife and inflicted a mortal wound, from which his victim died in a few hours. He was tried on a charge of deliberate murder, but (through the ingenuity of counsel, it is said,) was found guilty only of manslaughter in a lesser degree, and was sentenced to prison for four years. He was soon after pardoned, and renewed a career which, in spite of the lawyers, was certain to end ignominiously. Soon after his release it is said that he killed a fireman named TONER in a street fight. He again escaped punishment, and soon after the war broke out enlisted in the Ninety-fifth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers. But the army was no place for him. He had no stomach for a feast at which he was quite as likely to be eaten as to eat. Like numerous other characters of the same calibre who early found their way into the ranks, he seized the first opportunity to desert, and left the service without a discharge at the battle of Antietam, having served ingloriously for two months. He was soon after stricken with paralysis, and became permanently crippled. A wanderer and a vagabond, with the mark of Cain already on his brow, he lived on the charity of the public, and was often an inmate of the almshouse. During these darkest days of his miserable existence he frequently visited the house of Mrs. MILLER, by whom he was always kindly received, and who gave him many a meal, and even nursed him when he was sick. In return for this, at about 7:30 o'clock on the morning of Sept. 17, he murdered the old lady in order to rob her in her own house, No. 924 Buttonwood-street. The members of the household were absent at the time, and no one beside the perpetrator saw the deed done; but circumstantial evidence of the strongest kind led to his arrest, and finally to his conviction. There is a lesson in his story that society may profit by.

THE MURDERER IN PRISON.

Since his confinement in Moyamensing Prison, WILLIAMS has conducted himself with remarkable stolidity. Every effort there made to induce him to confess his guilt failed. He always declared himself innocent. He has recently declared that he had at one time determined to commit suicide, since the sentence of death was pronounced upon him, by strangling himself with a cord which he had concealed in his cell. Before he could do so he happened to be removed to another cell. There he obtained possession of a shoe-string with which, he said, he should have carried out his object had he not been induced by Rev. THOMAS G. ALLEN, his religious adviser, to give up the idea. Latterly he listened with great interest to the admonitions of Mr. ALLEN, professed himself converted by them to a belief in the Christian religion, read the Bible frequently, and evinced a great deal of contrition for his past offences. In a recent conversation he said: "I have now become convinced that I have a soul to be saved, and all my thoughts are turned in that direction. I will go to the scaffold and die, and it will be for a crime I never committed." Such strong language would stagger one's belief in his guilt, were it not for the repeated instances in the annals of crime in which the worst culprits have made equally emphatic protestations of innocence.

Yesterday the prisoner was visited by Mr. THOMAS J. WORRALL, his counsel, and Rev. THOMAS G. ALLEN, and his brother, HENRY WILLIAMS. He conversed with animation concerning his trial, and discussed the testimony for the prosecution. During the day being asked "What do you think of the verdict?" he replied, "I do not think the trial proved me guilty." Being pressed to answer whether he thought the verdict a just one, he hung his head and gave no reply. Last night he rested well, arose early this morning, breakfasted heartily, and was afterward visited by his two brothers and Rev. Mr. ALLEN. He protested his innocence to his brothers, and at his request one of them read to him the parable of the prodigal son. During the recital he shed tears. Afterward he declared that he was ready to die, and had made his peace with his Maker.

THE EXECUTION.

At a little before 11 o'clock this morning, the Sheriff went to WILLIAMS' cell and told him that he had come to perform his unpleasant duty. He professed his readiness to proceed to the place of exection. His counsel then asked him if he had admitted his guilt to any one. He replied that he had not. He was then conducted out of the cell into the keeper's office, when those that were to be present at the execution formed in procession and, with the prisoner, marched to the scaffold. The following were the only persons present:

William B. Perkins, Superintendent of the County Prison; Henry C. Howell, Sheriff; Rev. Thomas G. Allen, Thomas J. Worrall, H. Gale Smith, M. D., the Prison physican; Samuel L. Clement, J. E. Salter, the Sheriff's jury, nine of the Sheriff's deputies and nine representatives of the Press.

The prisoner, whose left side was paralyzed, walked with difficulty, but manifested no fear of his approaching fate. He was dressed in a white shirt, brown vest, and dark pants, and had on a black cap. WILLIAMS was about five feet seven inches high, weighed about one hundred and thirty pounds, had a high forehead, prominent nose, blue eyes, light brown hair, and a goatee, and was a little over thirty-eight years old.

The scaffold was erected in the prison yard, in such a position that neither the inmates of the jail nor outsiders could witness the execution. It was the same on which PROBST and several other criminals were executed. WILLIAMS ascended it without faultering, and seated himself. Rev. Mr. ALLEN then, in a few words, addressed those present on behalf of the prisoner. He said the latter still declared his innocence of the crime for which he was to be punished, but expressed a willingness to die for his many past offences.

WILLIAMS was asked to repeat the text of Scripture on which he based his hope of happiness in the next world. In a clear voice he recited this passage:

"God so loved the world that He gave His only begotten Son, that whoso believeth in Him might not perish, but have everlasting life."

Mr. ALLEN said WILLIAMS acknowledged the first murder laid to his charge, but said that was the only time that he had bathed his hand in the blood of a human being, and declared that he knew nothing whatever of the crime for which he was about to die. Still he blessed God that he had been brought within the prison walls, for it had brought him to a sense of his guiltiness, and of the justness and mercy of God. When the death warrant was read to him in his cell by the Sheriff, WILLIAMS had said he was then prepared for death; but after Mr. ALLEN had visited him and talked with him again, he said that he had told a lie, for he was not at that time prepared. This was now changed, and he now met his fate, trusting in his Saviour.

Mr. ALLEN then offered prayer in the prisoner's behalf, after which, at 11¼ o'clock, WILLIAMS' vest was removed, his arms were pinioned behind his back, the rope was placed about his neck, and the white cap drawn over his face. He bade his counsel farewell, and repeated after Mr. ALLEN these words:

"God, be merciful to me, a sinner! God, be merciful to me, a sinner! God, be merciful to me, a sinner! for Jesus Christ's sake. Amen."

As the last word left his lips the drop fell at 11:17 o'clock. The body fell five feet six inches, and swayed in the air; in five minutes the twitching of the limbs ceased, and GOTTLEIB WILLIAMS was no more. In twenty-five minutes the remains were cut down and pronounced dead by the attending physicians.

A great many persons had assembled without the prison walls in the vain hope of witnessing the execution, but after lingering for several hours they were compelled to go away without having gratified their curiosity. The case was one that had excited a great deal of interest in this city. The offender was one of that unruly class that has given so much trouble in times past in Philadelphia, of whom we find the type in Mr. JACOB KLYSER, who [illegible] of Spring Garden, and whose father intended that he should be a reputable member of society, but who, for reasons set forth in a profane refrain, adopted an entirely different profession, and went to the bad. The speedy justice that has been meted to the murderer of Mrs. MILLER, and the evident ills that have flown from the leniency shown him in his earlier crimes will, on the one hand, it is hoped, be a warning to those of his class, and on the other strengthen the arm of the law in dealing with them.

NEMESIS.

THE TURF.

The Paterson Spring Meeting—Virgil Wins the Underwood Gift—Monday Wins the Derby—Delaware Walks Over for the Two-mile Heat Race.

Yesterday was the opening-day of the Passaic County Agricultural Association Spring meeting, and rarely has a race meeting commenced under more favorable auspices. The heavy rain which fell on Monday night was calculated to create despondency in the expectations of the parties interested in the management of the meeting, as the most sanguine individual could scarcely anticipate anything but a heavy track, unpropitious weather, poor racing and a limited attendance. Fortunately, however, all these expectations were not realized. On the morning of the race the sun rose bright, clear and unclouded, betokening a pleasant and delightful day, while the strong breeze that prevailed in the forenoon was admirably calculated to dry up the track rapidly and bring it into good running order. The glorious weather that had succeeded the gloomy and portentous cloudy sky of the day before, induced hundreds to take passage by the special trains provided by the Erie Railroad Company, and which ran without stoppage direct to the course. There was also the attraction of the great Derby race, the most important three-year-old race of the season, for which usually the best horses of that age on the American turf are entered, and on which speculation is generally heavier than on any racing event of the season. That such was not the case this year is to be attributed to the fact that two of the horses entered, Mr. MORRIS' bay filly *Ruthless* and his bay colt *Monday*, had in their two as well as three-year-old form, hitherto manifested such decided superiority over their compeers, that the race was looked upon as almost a certainty for one or the other of them. Notwithstanding the prestige of Mr. MORRIS' pair, that numerous class of betters termed the "fielders" maintained in some slight degree their proverbial characteristic of willingness to "take odds," and took many of the bets offered of one hundred to sixty, one hundred to fifty, and at last one hundred to forty offered on MORRIS' pair against the field. They depended mainly upon the "dark horse" *Baywood*, sent on by Mr. ALEXANDER, the great Kentucky turfman, to represent his stable and entry of nine horses in this race, and secondarily upon Mr. FORBES' fine looking colt *De Courcy*, which had beaten the imported filly *Maid of Honor* in their great four thousand dollar match at Jerome Park, to pull them through in their speculative enterprise. The non-starting of Mr. ALEXANDER'S colt *Baywood*, only announced at the last moment, and not even then officially, created a universal feeling of indignation and dissatisfaction. For this neither Mr. ALEXANDER, who was not at Paterson, nor JACOB PINCUS, the trainer of his horses, are responsible, but a gentleman, a nephew of Mr. ALEXANDER'S, who has the management and control of the stable. This person did not think it necessary, or may be was not sufficiently conversant with the courtesy and custom of the turf, but at all events he neglected to inform the judges of his determination not to start the representative of Mr. ALEXANDER'S stable. This in itself would not have been a matter of great importance, but it led indirectly to an extensive amount of sharp practice among the knowing ones. Aware that *Baywood* would not start, and that all bets made on the race were "play or pay," they rushed around, offering to bet that Col. BUSH'S entry would beat Mr. ALEXANDER'S. As the latter had sold for second choice in the pools, and far over Col. BUSH'S entry, those parties not in the secret jumped at the proposal, and a good deal of money was bet on this point. Of course, all such bets were lost by the backers of Mr. ALEXANDER'S representative, although if the gentleman who had the management of the horse had acted honorably, and in accordance with turf usage, and declared at once that *Baywood* was not going to start, all such bets would have been void that were made after such declaration. We regret that Mr. ALEXANDER, who is a gentleman of the highest integrity and most sensitive honor, should have been compromised, even in appearance, by the careless (for we do not for a moment suppose it was premeditated) act of his representative; up to the last moment it was unknown to the officials that *Baywood* was not going to start, and the race itself was delayed for a considerable time by the official starter, in full expectation that the Mr. ALEXANDER'S horse would put in an appearance at the post.

The withdrawal of *Baywood*, the sheet anchor of the hopes of the "fielders" in the "Derby," was not the only source of dissatisfaction in connection with the race. Mr. MORRIS had two prominent representatives of his stable, *Ruthless* and *Monday*, and for some time past the former has always been looked upon as *the* representative of the stable. The starting of *Monday* was deemed so uncertain, that up to within 15 minutes of the race, it was unknown to any but his owner and immediate party. From some indirect source it became rumored around that *Monday* would not start, but be reserved for a race of the subsequent day. When the bugle rang to summon the horses to the starting, both of Mr. MORRIS' horses came upon the course. The customary courtesy of the turf, hitherto invariably observed, (as far as our knowledge extends,) of the owner of two horses starting in the same race declaring which he intended winning with, was not observed in this race. When Mr. ALEXANDER last year started *Merrill* and *Bayswater* for this identical race, the Derby, he declared to win with *Merrill*. When *Monday*, *Ruthless* and *Redwing* started for the two-year old race at the meeting last Fall Mr. MORRIS observed the customary courtesy and declared to win with *Monday*. But in the Derby yesterday no such declaration of intention was made to the judges, so as to be publicly announced, (although we believe such declaration was made to the starting judge, but as that was at the half-mile pole, the public were not likely to get the benefit of such announcement.) In justice to Mr. MORRIS, the owner of *Monday*, we must state that he was not resppponsible for this seeming neglect, as he had instructed Mr. MINER, his trainer, to announce to the judges his intention to win, if possible, with *Monday*, but that gentleman, possibly through inadvertance, had failed to do so.

THE FIRST RACE

was for the Underwood Gift of $300, for all ages, mile heats. For this the following four horses were entered,

1. R. A. Alexander enters blk. c. Virgil, 3 years
2. R. Underwood enters ch. c. Metairie, 3 years.
3. D. McDaniels enters ch. f. Mittie, 3 years.
4. M. W. Sanford enters b. f. Dot, 4 years.

Mr. ALEXANDER'S horse was a warm favorite in the pools; sold on the track, bringing $400 to *Metairie's* $195, *Dot* $65, and *Mittie* $25.

FIRST HEAT.—After some time they all got off at the tap of the drum, *Mittie* being in front, *Dot* and the favorite next, and *Metairie*, with GILPATRICK up, last of all. Before reaching the quarter-pole *Vergil* had assumed the lead, *Dot* taking second place, and *Metairie* still acting as whipper-in. On the back stretch, the only change was in *Metairie* rushing past his horses, and taking his place at the favorite's quarters, where he laid as they went past the half-mile pole. On the three-quarter stretch GIL, on *Metairie*, went up to *Vergil*, as if to feel him, and then fell back, as some thought, intentionally, but in reality, because the black colt shook him off. The race from this point was never in doubt, for *Vergil* galloped home an easy winner, with ears pricked, and his jockey looking mockingly around, in 1:51½. *Dot* was second, and *Metairie*, who was not persevered with, a bad fourth.

SECOND HEAT—Betting $100 to $25 on *Virgil* against the field. In the pools *Virgil* was excluded and the other three sold, the winner of second place taking the pool. *Dot* had the call, bringing $75 to *Metairie's* $70 and *Mittie's* $25. A pretty fair start was had—*Virgil*, on going around the turn, taking a decided lead; but *Metairie*, coming with a tremendous rush, was a length and a half ahead of the favorite at the quarter pole, *Mittie* being last of all. Along the back stretch and past the half-mile pole *Metairie* still kept his position in the van; but descending the dip, *Virgil*, full of running, went up challenged and past him, and he died away to nothing, *Dot* taking second place. *Virgil* came along with a lead of two clean lengths to the three-quarter pole, from which point *Dot* closed on him, and a fine race up the homestretch ensued. Half way up the cry was raised that "*Dot* wins," but it was premature, for although the English jockey tried desperately to reach the favorite, the latter shook her off and won a good race by two lengths in 1:51.

The Underwood Gift of $300, for all ages, mile heats.

R. Alexander enters br. c. Virgil, 3-year old, by Vandal, dam by imp. Yorkshire	1	1
M. H. Sandford enters b. m. Dot, 4-year old, by Mad Anthony, dam by imp. Glencoe	2	2
D. McDaniel enters ch. f. Millie, 3-year old, by Planet, out of Caroline	3	3
R. Underwood enters ch. c. Metairie, 3-year old, by Star Davis, out of Rahna, by Voucher	4	4

THE JERSEY DERBY.

was the next race, and out of the thirty-three entries only six came to the post. The cause of the non-starting of Mr. ALEXANDER'S horse was owing to the circumstance that he had not been doing very well for some few days before, and his trainer, who has strict orders from Mr. ALEXANDER never to run his horses unless he knows they are fit, did not feel justified in assuming the responsibility of starting him, and threw the onus of responsibility on Mr. SWIGERT, who determined not to run him but unfortunately did not announce such intention to the judges. Mr. WATSON, contrary to expectation, did not start one of his five entries, and consequently lost his long standing wager of $500 with Mr. SANFORD, that *Jubal* would beat the representative of that gentleman in the race, as *Jubal* (sold by Mr. WATSON last Fall) did not appear at the post. The betting was $100 to $40 on MORRIS' entry, but quickly rose to $100 to $20, when it became known that *Baywood* would not start.

THE RACE

admits of but little description. The start was from the half-mile pole, passing the judges' stand twice to complete the course of a mile and a half. *De Courcy* was first off, with *Redwing*, his stable companion, second, *Ruthless* third and *Cordelia* last. Coming past the grand stand and over the score, *Redwing* had taken the lead slightly, *Monday* and *De Courcy* next, and *Ruthless* fourth; but long before reaching the [illegible] the first Roman poet had shot to the front, and with his stable companion (*Ruthless*) close up, cut out the running at a pace far from fast, even in the heavy ground. At the half mile pole *Monday* was but a length before *Ruthless*, *Redwing* still third, and *Cordelia* (only started by Mr. SANFORD to win his bet of $500 with Mr. WATSON) last. From this point the interest became centered in the first and second horses, *Monday* and *Ruthless*, the latter evidently holding in obedience to waiting orders; *Monday* ultimately winning by two lengths ahead of the filly, who was three lengths before *De Courcy*; *Redwing* fourth, twenty lengths before *Cordelia*. Time, 2.52; the last mile being run in 1.49¾.

SUMMARY.

SECOND RACE—The Derby, a sweepstakes premium of $1,000 for three-year olds, $50 entrance, p. p., mile and a half dash—33 entries.

F. Morris entered b. c. Monday, by Colton, dam Mollie Jackson	1
F. Morris entered b. f. Ruthless, by Eclipse, dam Barbarity	2
P. C. Bush's ch. c. De Courcy, by Trovatore, dam Rhoda	3
P. C. Bush's b. f. Redwing, by Babrownee, dam Cyclone	4
M. H. Sanford's b. f. Cordelia, by Lexington, dam sister to Kitfurah	5

Time—2:52; last mile, 1:49¾.

During the day the horses of the late DENNIS REEDY were sold by auction in front of the hotel, Mr. UNDERWOOD officiating in his usual masterly style. *Zigzag*, the first horse offered, sold for $3,760; *Lizzie Workman*, $730, and *Tom Woolfolk*, $340, the latter being bought in by a Montreal gentleman.

To-day a capital day's sport is on the programme. The races to-day consist of the steeple chase for which six horses will start, will attract an immense crowd. The next event is a mile dash for which *Dot*, *Enchantress*, *Vendal Cott* and *Redwing* are entered. The third is a walk over for *Delaware*, and fourth race, a selling race of $300, mile and quarter, for which *Reporter*, *Egotist* and *Manhattan* are entered. An immense assemblage is certain to witness the sport.

OUT-DOOR SPORTS.

Base Ball Match at Irvington, N. J.—Union vs. Irvington—The Unions Defeated.

The second grand match of the season at base ball was played at Irvington, N. J., yesterday. The contestants were the celebrated Union Club, of Morrisania, and the well-known Irvington Club, of Irvington. The game occupied a little less than three hours, and resulted in a decided victory for the Irvingtons by a score of 26 to 17. The game attracted the usual crowd that attend first-class matches, some two or three thousand interested spectators being present. Considering that the scene of the contest was quite a distance from the metropolis, and very inaccessible, this was a very large gathering. The same match played at any of our Brooklyn or Hoboken grounds would have called forth eight or ten thousand people.

The game opened favorably for the Irvingtons, and after two or three innings' play it was evident that the Unions were overmatched and would be defeated. This became more apparent as the game proceeded, and when, at the end of the sixth inning, the score stood twenty to seven the contest flagged in interest. Still the Unions made a manly fight of it, and in the seventh innings made a rally for six runs, which gave their numerous friends some hope that, despite adverse circumstances, they would bring the game to a successful conclusion. But they were doomed to disappointment, for in the next two innings they only scored four runs, and the game terminated with a lead of nine runs for the Irvingtons. Neither clubs played up to their usual mark in this game, and the errors in fielding were very numerous. The Unions did very poorly at the bat, and quite a number of misscatches and wild throws are credited to them. GOLDIE, MARTIN and KETCHAM did very well in the infield, but SMITH, at short stop, was very poor. The general play of the Irvingtons was very good, and all deserve commendation. BUCKLEY made excellent play behind the bat, seven outs on foul balls being to his credit. The umpiring of Mr. HAYHURST was excellent, his judgments being sound, and his interpretation of the rule in respect to the pitchers and batsmen giving entire satisfaction to all parties. The score of the game will be found below:

UNION.	Outs.	Runs.	IRVINGTON.	Outs.	Runs.
Smith, s. s.	5	1	Pike, 3d b.	3	3
Abrams, r. f.	3	1	Leonard, l. f.	5	3
Pabor, p.	3	3	Walters, p.	2	4
Martin, 2d b	3	2	H. Campbell, r. f.	4	2
Aiken, l. f.	2	2	Crawford, c. f.	2	4
Birdsall, c.	2	2	Sweazy, 2d b.	1	4
Ketchum, 3d b	4	1	Buckley, c.	4	3
Austin, c. f.	2	3	M. Campbell, 1st b	3	2
Goldie, 1st b.	3	2	Stockman, s. s.	1	3
Total	27	17	Total	27	26

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Union	3	0	0	4	0	0	6	2	2	—17
Irvington	4	2	5	3	3	3	1	2	3	—26

UMPIRE—Mr. Hayhurst, of the Athletic Club.
SCORERS—Messrs. Swift and Peloubet.
TIME OF GAME—Two hours and forty-five minutes.
FLY-CATCHES—Union, 12; Irvington, 10.
OUT ON FOULS—Union, 8; Irvington, 9.
PASSED BALLS—Birdsall, 16; Buckley, 11.

Adelphi Academy, Brooklyn.

In the lecture-room of the Clinton-avenue Congregational Church, there was gathered last evening a goodly number of the solid citizens of Brooklyn to take measures for providing a building suited to the wants of an institution which, according to the testimony of the Chairman, (Rev. WM. T. BUDINGTON,) Rev. THEO. L. CUYLER, Rev. Mr. MOORE, Rev. Mr. THRALL, Rev. Mr. HISCOX, Mr. TOFT and others, has substantiated the belief of many theorists that a school may be so conducted as to train and develop simultaneously all the faculties of youth—that while the mind is being wrought upon the body may be healthfully exercised, and the morals so trained as to produce the best results. The expression of the meeting was unanimous in favor of the immediate erection of a spacious and beautiful building on Lafayette-avenue for the accommodation of the Adelphi Academy, and a large portion of the money required was secured.

The following letters were received and read:

BROOKLYN, June 3, 1867.

GENTLEMEN: I have received your invitation to be present on Tuesday night at a meeting of gentlemen called to consider the interests of the Adelphi Academy.

Absence from the city will prevent my compliance with your request. But allow me to express the hope that enough gentlemen will be found promptly to secure the larger endowment with buildings, apparatus, &c., &c., of a young institution, which has already proved itself so enterprising and successful.

Brooklyn cannot have too many High Schools. Our schools are the strength, and should be the pride of the city.

Every neighborhood where such an institution is founded should nourish it with jealous care—not as something exterior or foreign, but as a part of its own property.

I am much pleased with the methodical introduction into a course of education of *physical training*. It ought always to go hand in hand with sound learning, that thus a sound mind in a healthy body, and both well-disciplined, may secure to the State able citizens.

I wish you much success in your generous and public-spirited labor.

I am, very truly yours,
HENRY WARD BEECHER.

OFFICE OF THE TRIBUNE,
NEW-YORK, June 2, 1867.

GENTLEMEN: I am a member-elect of the Constitutional Convention, and must not neglect the duties thus devolved upon me.

That Convention meets on the 4th, at Albany, and I must be there; so I cannot be with you. I do, however, most heartily approve of blending systematic physical with mental training, and on that ground fervently wish success to the Adelphi Academy.

Yours, HORACE GREELEY.

Trial Trip of the China.

The new steamship *China*, of the Pacific Mail Line, made its trial trip yesterday. The ship left Pier 43 at 10 o'clock A. M., and rounded for sea. In about fifteen minutes after, the hausers were hauled in. The big ship glided slowly along until it arrived off Staten Island when a little more steam was put on and it went out to sea in good style, making, according to Gen. McCULLUM, about eleven knots an hour. She went out about thirty miles, some expecting anxiously to see the wreck of the *Santiago de Cuba* on the Jersey shore, but in this point of their curiosity they were disappointed.

The new steamship is in every respect like the *Great Republic*, now on her way to San Francisco. She has one American beam engine of 105 inches diameter and 12 feet stroke, with frame of selected yellow pine, and fastened in the most thorough and complete manner; wheels 40 feet diameter and 12 feet face, with a bucket width of 24 inches. She has surface condenser arranged as part of the engine, fitted with brass tubes ⅝ inch diameter and 9 feet long, with the joints made with "Allen's compressed wood-packing," and the condensing water thrown through the tubes by means of an Andrew's rotary pump, driven by a pair of inverted direct-acting engines, geared two and a half to one. Connecting with the suction of this pump are valves communicating with the bilge of the ship, so that in case of leakage, the whole capacity of the pump can, in a few moments, be used to free the ship, amounting to over 20,000 gallons per minute. Steam is supplied to the engine by four horizontal tubular boilers, placed forward of the engine in the hold of the ship, arranged with the fire-room fore and aft, and the uptakes connecting to one smoke-pipe of 10 feet diameter. The tubes are 3 inches diameter by 7 feet long. Steam chimney 20 feet high, which gives great freedom from priming even in the heaviest of weather. The boilers contain 24 furnaces, with a total of 585 square feet grate surface, and 16,700 square ft. of fire surface, which gives, with great ease, a working pressure of 20 pounds for the engine. In connection with the main engine and boilers, the engineer department is furnished with two donkey steam pumps of large capacity, and arranged to pump from the bilge, or to feed the boiler, or throw water on the different decks in case of fire. They are supplied with steam from an independent boiler, so as to be worked when steam is not on the main boilers. There is also supplied a hoisting engine, for delivering and receiving cargo, and coaling the ship by steam, in fact, everything that would add to the efficiency of the engineer department has been supplied.

Meeting of the Board of Audit.

The first meeting of the "Board of Audit" appointed under an act of the last Legislature to audit claims against the City of New-York was held yesterday in the Common Pleas Court-room, City Hall. The Board is composed of the following gentlemen: Attorney-General MARTINDALE, Ex-Judges L. B. WOODRUFF and B. W. BONNEY, Hon. CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW and Comptroller R. B. CONNOLLY. Only three members, Messrs. CONNOLLY, DEPEW and BOWNEY were present, and the Board, after some informal conversation, adjourned to Wednesday, June 12, at which time the Board will submit a code of procedure for the guidance of persons designing to submit claims for audit. All claimants will be required to file sworn copies of their claims in the Comptroller's office and in the office of the Corporation Counsel. The act of the Legislature requires claimants to present their claims to the Board of Audit within three months from the passage of the act, in default of which they are debarred from the prosecution or the maintenance of any right of action against the City.

The Historical Society.

A meeting of this Society was held last evening. A paper was read by Mr. JOHN AUSTIN STEVENS, Jr., on "The Merchants of New-York." After giving a description of the breaking out of the Revolutionary War and the causes which led thereto, Mr. STEVENS gave an account of the various meetings held by the merchants on the subject, their correspondence with the merchants of Boston and Philadelphia, and their final resolve to purchase no goods of foreign manufacture or growth until the obnoxious taxes, the imposition of which led to the war, were repealed. Mr. STEVENS also referred to the disagreement between the merchants of New-York and Boston and to the tea riots. He concluded by giving a sketch of the General Committee of Conference, and spoke of the important bearing it subsequently had on the destinies of the country.

POLICE COURTS.

THE TOMBS—HOGAN, JUSTICE.

DARING JUVENILE BURGLARS.

EDWARD CANTLIN, 14, and JOHN ANDERSON, 16 years of age, effected an entrance on Monday night into the liquor store of HENRY FINCKEN, No. 61 Greenwich-street, by prying open the front window, and appropriated $2 in small change, which they found in the drawer. While thus engaged the boys were surprised by the proprietor, who sleeps in the rear of his store. He drew a revolver from beneath his pillows and fired a random shot into the store. The bullet, however, did not take effect. Officers HEY and MORRIS, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, heard the report of the pistol and arrested the two boys as they crawled out of the window. The prisoners were fully committed for trial in default of bail.

THE NEW-YORK NEWS COMPANY LIBEL SUIT.

The examination in the alleged libel case against the members of the New-York News Company, in which Mrs. CATHARINE L. STUYVESANT is the complainant, was to have been held yesterday. Owing to the pressing engagements of the counsel for the defendants, the hearing was indefinitely adjourned.

EXCISE CASES.

CHARLES BECKER, of No. 6 James-street; FREDERICK BRUMMER, of No. 100 Roosevelt-street, and JOHN OLDENBUTTLE, of No. 53 Oliver-street, were arrested by Officer PATRICK OATES, of the Fourth Precinct, on charges of violating the Excise Law. The magistrate required all three of the accused to furnish bail in the sum of $100 each to answer the complaint at the General Sessions.

JEFFERSON MARKET—LEDWITH, JUSTICE.

THE CALENDAR.

Cases—Intoxication, 21; drunk and disorderly, 8; disorderly conduct, 22; assault and battery, 6; insanity, 1; petit larceny, 3; highway robbery, 1; vagrancy, 1; violation corporation ordinance, 2; larceny, 1. Disposed of as follows—Fined $10 and committed, 30; required to give bail to answer, 5; to give bail for good behavior, 4; discharged, (no complaint,) 11; discharged for insufficient evidence, 10; committed to Commissioners Public Charities and Correction, 2; committed to House of Detention, 1; reprimanded and discharged; 3.

A DIAMOND PIN.

Mr. EDWARD D. BASSFORD, keeping the house-furnishing establishment in Cooper Union Building, Nos. 14 and 16 Fourth-avenue, when about entering his store on Monday evening, met a man named MICHAEL WALSH coming out, carrying some vases. Suspecting something wrong, he intimated as much to WALSH, and a tussle thereupon ensued, in course of which BASSFORD alleges that he felt WALSH'S hand upon his shirt front, and that WALSH tore from his person his diamond pin worth $1,000. BASSFORD seized his hand, and wrested the pin from him, and thereupon WALSH took to his heels, hotly pursued by a crowd who raised the usual cry of "Stop thief!" WALSH soon fell into the embraces of a Policeman, and upon these circumstances a charge of highway robbery was founded, and WALSH committed in default of bail to answer.

LARCENY OF GREENBACKS.

BRIDGET BOYLE, living at No. 164 Laurens-street, made an affidavit alleging that she placed two ten-dollar National Bank bills upon the range in her room, and that PATRICK LARKER snatched them up and ran off with them, and refused to return them when requested. LARKER was commited, in default of bail, to answer.

ESSEX MARKET—MANSFIELD, JUSTICE.

THE CALENDAR.

Cases—Intoxication, 23; disorderly conduct, 15; assault and battery, 9; petit larceny, 5; violation of Health Law, 1; vagrancy, 1; perjury, 1; keeping disorderly house, 1. *Disposed of as follows*—Fined and committed, 19; required to give bail to answer, 2; reprimanded and discharged, 16; committed to House of Refuge, 2; warrants issued, 13.

FALSE REPRESENTATIONS.

GEO. H. HAMS, of No. 54 West Twentieth-street, filed an affidavit alleging that he was a soldier during the late war in the Fifty-ninth Regiment New-York Volunteers, and that some time ago he left his discharge papers with JOSHUA LOVEJOY, a member of the firm of GEO. W. BLAIR & Co., doing business in Broadway, near Bleecker, as claim agents. He has never had any return from the firm, and has also been unable to get back his papers and having learned that the firm is not recognized by the Auditing Department at Washington, he now charges LOVEJOY with having obtained his discharge papers by means of false and fraudulent representations. LOVEJOY was held to answer.

ASSAULT ON A POLICEMAN.

Yesterday morning, at 1 o'clock, Officer BOHLE, of the Tenth Precinct, attempted to arrest JOHN MARTIN, upon a charge of larceny, committed at No. 144 Essex-street, but was attacked by MARTIN with a club, seriously injuring him on the head, and fracturing his jaw. MARTIN was subsequently arrested, and taken before Justice MANSFIELD, who committed him in default of $1,000, to answer for the assault.

FIRE IN GRAND-STREET.—Last evening, at 7 o'clock, a fire broke out on the second floor of No. 145 Grand-street, occupied by NASCIMINTO & SCOTT as a wareroom for felt hats, their manufactory being in Brooklyn. The Department was promptly on the ground, and the fire extinguished before it had made any headway. The damage of NASCIMINTO & SCOTT on stock was about $1,000, fully insured in the Baltic and Germania Insurance Companies. The building is owned by ISAAC J. SOLOMON, and was damaged to the amount of $150.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

THE BROOKLYN PLACES OF AMUSEMENT, RAILROAD AND FERRY COMPANIES.—The following are the totals of the receipts of the different places of amusement, railroad companies, banks, ferry companies, &c., for the months of January, February, March and April, 1867:

Hooley's Minstrels	$14,900 00
Park Theatre	31,696 00
Seaver's Opera House	9,469 00
Academy of Music	33,596 00
Atheneum	5,462 00
Smith & Nathan's Circus (two performances)	8,105 00
Howe's European Circus	3,418 79
Broadway Railroad Company	23,365 00
Brooklyn City Railroad Company	318,109 00
Brooklyn and Newtown Railroad Company	35,091 00
Brooklyn Central and Jamaica Railroad Company	49,417 00
Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad Company	18,601 00
Brooklyn and Canarsie Railroad	6,169 00
Brooklyn, Bath and Coney Island Railroad	21,580 17
Brooklyn and Rockaway Beach Railroad	9,000 87
Van Brunt-street and Erie Basin Railroad Company	4,374 76
Grand-street and Newtown Railroad Company	18,076 00
Union Ferry Company	280,232 00
Greenpoint and New-York Ferry Company	34,907 50
Houston-street Ferry Company	25,488 00
Atlantic Bank, (deposited)	109,262 00
Brooklyn Bank, (deposited)	30,528 34
Central Bank, (deposited)	17,787 40
Long Island Bank, (deposited)	33,854 40
Mechanics' Bank	72,372 68

BROOKLYN BOARD OF EDUCATION.—A regular meeting of the Board was held yesterday afternoon, Dr. J. S. THORNE, Vice-President, in the chair. Mr. SEABURY, on the committee in relation to providing suitable sites and new school-houses, reported in favor of selecting the following locations for the school districts named: No. 23, (additional,) $26,000; No. 29, (in addition to $16,000 heretofore appropriated,) $26,000; No. 29, (in addition to $16,000 heretofore appropriated,) $45,000; No. 27, on Red Hook Point, $60,000; new buildings in Districts Nos. 1, 5, 7 and 14, $28,000; new building in District No. 22, Greenpoint, $50,000; additional story to School-house No. 1, $15,000; new building in District No. 10, (in addition to $25,000, heretofore appropriated,) $45,000; new buildings in Districts Nos. 6 and 8, $70,000; new building in District No. 5, (in addition to $20,000 heretofore appropriated,) $50,000; new buildings and sites, in Districts Nos. 4 and 12, (in addition to $20,000,) $40,000; for enlarging No. 16, $2,000; enlarging No. 18, $9,000. The total amount for school-houses, is estimated at $440,000. The report was ordered to be printed and made the special order for Wednesday evening, the 19th inst., after which the Board adjourned.

CHARGE OF ABDUCTION.—ABRAHAM SACQUI, a segar-maker by occupation, 35 years of age, was yesterday arrested on a warrant by Sergeant BRENNAN, of the Forty-fifth Precinct, on a charge of abduction. He was locked up to answer this morning. It is alleged that the prisoner abducted a girl named ADELAIDE STEWART, 16 years of age, from her place of occupation, No. 149 East Thirty-eighth-street, New-York. The accused denies the allegation.

STRAWBERRY FESTIVALS.—The strawberry festival in aid of the Brooklyn, E. D., Library, which opened on Monday afternoon, closed last evening. It was a very successful affair. The festival at Washington Hall, last night, in aid of Dr. PORTER'S new church, was the most delightful entertainment of the season and attracted large numbers. The tableaux elicited warm admiration.

THE EXCISE LAW.—CATHARINE SCHLEICH, JAMES W. KERNAN and JOSEPH GEIDEL were yesterday arranged before Justice WALTER, charged with selling lager beer and liquor without license. They gave bonds to answer on Monday next. JOHN LEUNHARDT and MATHLDA CASEY, arrested on similar charges, were discharged.

POLICE DEALINGS.—Yesterday MARGARET HORNFACKER, of No. 148 Ewen-street; MARGARET LEIVA, No. 68 Marshall-street, and JACOB YORK, of No. 130 Meserole-street, were taken before the United States Commissioner, who set their examination down for the 7th inst.

THE EXCISE LAW.—EDWARD LANGSTAFF, who keeps a liquor saloon in Myrtle-avenue, was arrested yesterday on a charge of not keeping his place closed on Sunday. The accused was held to bail.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT CALENDAR.—The City Court calendar for June 5 embraces the following causes: Nos. 7, 25, 41, 34, 48 to 66, inclusive.

NEW-JERSEY.

RUFFIANISM.—Three young ruffians, named JAMES JOICE, TIM GEARIM and MICHAEL LAVENDER, were yesterday committed to the County Jail by Recorder ALDRIDGE of Hudson City, in default of $500 bail each, for assaulting and beating a citizen. On Sunday afternoon the accused, while under the influence of liquor, visited West End, where they made an unprovoked and indiscriminate assault on citizens. An old man named LEFONT was beaten about the head and had four of his teeth broken by a blow. CHARLES H. HALL, CHARLES STEARNS and HENRY LEFONT were also roughly handled, and the fellows only desisted from their ruffianly conduct on the appearance of the police, who had been sent for.

ACCIDENTS ON THE RAILROAD.—The 4:10 P. M. train of cars on the Morris and Essex Railroad, on Monday afternoon, ran over a man, who was lying across the track near South Orange, and instantly killed him. The deceased was a laborer on the road, and is supposed to have been intoxicated. In consequence of a curve the engineer did not see the man until the train was nearly on him. A coal cartman, named BOHLE, undertook to drive across the track of the New-Jersey Railroad, at Lafayette-street crossing, Newark, on Monday afternoon, when his horse was struck by the 4 o'clock train and killed. It is alleged that the accident was the result of carelessness on the part of the flagman.

SHOOTING FESTIVAL.—The first festival of the season of the Newark Shooting Society, took place on Monday afternoon at Brenner's Park, and was largely attended. Prizes for the best shots on the first target were awarded to BELCHER, of Newark; KNECHT, of Clinton, and BECKER and FIELDNER, of New-York. On the second, to BECKER, of New-York; Major LINDER, of Newark; KNECHT, of Clinton, and CHRISTIE and BELCHER, of Newark. On the third target, to BELCHER, of Newark; KNECHT, of Clinton, and CHRISTIE and NICHOLS, of Newark.

BREVITIES.—The citizens of Verona offer a reward of $300 for the detection and conviction of the authors of the recent incendiary fires in that place. ....A grand Sunday-school jubilee was held at Cape May Court-house last week, embracing all the schools in the county. About 3,000 persons participated.... It is said that the strawberry crop in south Jersey exceeds in quantity and size of berries those of several years past. The berries will soon be ready for picking.... The Police of Newark made 315 arrests last month against 364 for the month of April.

A THIEF CAUGHT IN THE ACT.—About 5 o'clock yesterday morning, during the temporary absence of FREDERICK ZIMMERMAN, grocer, at No. 40 William-street, Newark, a man named HENRY CARR, said to be a New-York professional thief, effected an entrance by unlocking the door with a pair of nippers. Just as the fellow had rifled the money drawer of about $10 in nickle, and $15 in currency, Mr. ZIMMERMAN returned and succeeded in effecting his arrest. The money was found in his possession.

A YOUTHFUL COUNTERFEITER.—A youth 13 years of age, named JAMES BUCHANAN, who has frequently figured in the Police Courts, was yesterday committed to the county jail for trial by Recorder MARTINDALE, of Jersey City, for passing a counterfeit 50-cent stamp at the store No. 44 Montgomery-street.

HEAVY ROBBERY IN A BOARDING-HOUSE.—The boarding-house kept by Mr. WYNANTS, in South Fourth-street, Jersey City, was entered by a sneak thief on Monday afternoon, and a watch, chain and jewelry, in all valued at about $500, were carried away.

Markets by Telegraph.

OSWEGO, Tuesday, June 4.

FLOUR is dull and unchanged; sales of 500 bbls. at $13 50 for No. 1 Spring; $14 50 for Winter; $15 50 for White; $16 50 for Double Extra. RYE FLOUR is unchanged at $9. WHEAT is quiet and nominal. CORN is quiet and unchanged; sales of 1,500 bushels new No. 1 Indiana at $1 45. OATS were held at 83c., with small sales. RYE and PEAS are nominal. CORN MEAL $2 75 ₩ 100 lbs., and $1 45 per 50 lb sacks, bolted. MILL FEED is scarce. SHORTS are selling at $34@$35. SHIPSTUFFS at $38@$40, and MIDDLINGS at $42@$43 ₩ ton. CANAL FREIGHTS are dull; Wheat 9½c., Corn 8c., Oats 5¼c., to New-York; Lumber, $4 to the Hudson, $4 75 to Newburgh, and $5 to New-York. RAILROAD FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston 55c., to Albany and Schenectady 40c., to New-York, by rail and river, 45c. LAKE IMPORTS—3,400 bushels of Wheat, 4,000 bushels Oats, 1,969,575 feet of Lumber. CANAL EXPORTS—250 bbls. of Flour, 5,000 bushels of Wheat, 20,650 bushels of Corn; 2,291,867 feet of Lumber. The shipments by canal of Flour, Grain and Lumber, for the month of May, were as follows: Flour, 2,051 bbls.; Wheat, 51,833 bushels; Corn, 189,242 bushels; Oats, 58,433 bushels; Barley, 34,116 bushels; Rice, 18,258 bushels; Peas, 200,284 bushels; Lumber, 17,038,326 feet. There were received by canal for the same time, from New-York and Buffalo, 18,070 bushels of Wheat.

LOUISVILLE, Tuesday, June 4.

TOBACCO is quiet, but unchanged. COTTON is dull. FLOUR is unsettled; Double Extra, $11 50@$15; Choice and Fancy, $16@$17. WHEAT is heavy; Choice Fall, $2 82½@$2 85. CORN is firmer for Choice, and easier for lower grades; sales at 94c.@$1. OATS are dull at 84½c.@88c. RYE is quiet at $1 50@$1 52½ for Choice. PORK is unchanged. BACON is firm; sales at 8¾c.@9c. for Shoulders; 11¾c. for Rib Sides, and 12¼c.@12½c. for Clear Sides. The amount of Flour in store in this City on June 1 was 46,444 bbls.; total receipts since Jan. 1, 316,390 bbls.; manufactured by city mills since Jan. 1, 157,500 bbls.; stock on hand June 1, 53,687 bbls.—total, 527,577 bbls. The total exports since Jan. 1 were 479,242 bbls.; shipments of Flour eastward by railroad since Jan. 1, 62,431 bbls.; shipments via New-Orleans steamers since Jan. 1, 260,046 bbls. The stock of Wheat in store on June 1 was 17,000 bushels, mostly Spring.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, June 4.

FLOUR dull and nominal. WHEAT; no buyers, impossible to give quotations. CORN perfectly dead, quotations entirely nominal; $1 03 offered and refused for No. 2 Western. OATS dull, held at 75c.@76c. for Western; no inquiry. RYE stagnant, held at $1 65. BARLEY dull. MESS PORK, LARD and HIGHWINES all unchanged. FREIGHTS—11c. for Corn. SHIPMENTS—Corn, 8,000 bushels; Oats, 32,000 bushels. RECEIPTS—Flour, 1,400 bbls.; Wheat, 1,500 bushels; Corn, 40,000 bushels; Oats, 50,000 bushels. In store to-day—Wheat, 150,000 bushels; Corn, 330,000 bushels; Oats, 200,000 bushels; Rye, 28,000 bushels; Barley, 7,500 bushels; Peas, 2,000 bushels; total bushels, 717,500.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, June 4.

FLOUR is inactive and nominal. WHEAT dull and declined 6c.; No. 1, $2 30@$2 35; No. 2, $2 14@$2 21, closing at $2 15. CORN has declined 2c.@5c.; sales at 96½c.@$1 01½ for No. 1, and 93½c.@95c. for No. 2, closing at 97c.@97½c. for No. 1. OATS are quiet at a decline of 1c.@2c.; sales at 67c.@69½c. for No. 1. RYE has declined 8c.@10c.; sales at $1 22@$1 25 for No. 1, and $1 15 for No. 2. BARLEY is quiet at 90c. for No. 2. PROVISIONS are very dull. MESS PORK, $22 25. LARD is nominal at 12½c. CATTLE are nominal at $8 12½@$9 75 for fair extra to choice. LIVE HOGS are dull at a decline of 10c.@15c.; sales at $5 50@$6 for fair to good. SHEEP are active but unchanged. RECEIPTS—3,500 bbls. Flour, 11,000 bushels Wheat, 81,000 bushels Corn, 36,000 bushels Oats. SHIPMENTS—2,800 bbls. Flour, 10,000 bushels Wheat, 56,000 bushels Corn, 1,700 bushels Oats.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, June 4.

COTTON is firmer; sales 1,850 bales Low Middlings at 25½c.; receipts for the past four days 2,412 bales; exports, 6,922 bales. SUGAR and MOLASSES—no quotations. FLOUR is very dull; fresh Superfine, $11; the old stock is unsalable; Double Extra, $12@$14; Choice, $18. CORN is firm and in good supply; Yellow mixed, $1 10@$1 20; Choice White, $1 22@$1 25. OATS are in light supply at 95c.@$1. Prime Western HAY, $28@$29. PORK is dull; Mess, $24 25@$24 37. LARD quiet and firm; quoted at 13c.@13½c. for tierce, and 14½c.@14¾c. for keg. BACON—Shoulders are scarce and are held at 10c.; Rib Sides, 12c.; Clear Sides, 13¼c.@13¾c. Sugar-cured HAMS, 15½c.@15¾c. Gold, 136⅜. Sterling, 47@51. New-York Sight Exchange, ¼ ₩ cent. premium.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, June 4.

FLOUR and grain are dull and unsettled; there is only a retail demand for Flour and there is no demand for WHEAT. CORN is dull and unsettled, at 78c.@83c. in bulk. OATS were offered at 68c. RYE is easier; sales at $1 68. COTTON is firm at 25½c. for Middling. WHISKY is dull at 30c.@31c. PROVISIONS are quiet, but unchanged. BUTTER is firm, but unchanged. CHEESE is in fair demand, at 14c.@15c. for Western Reserve, and 16c. for Factory. Gold, 136¾ buying, and 137 selling.

MILWAUKEE, Tuesday, June 4.

FLOUR is more active; City Double Extras, $11@$12; Country do., $10 50; Extras, $10@$10 50. WHEAT is declining; sales of No. 1 at $2 39, No. 2 at $2 28; rejected at $1 50. OATS are dull at 67c. for No. 1. CORN is nominal. RECEIPTS—400 bbls. of Flour, 26,000 bushels of Wheat, 5,000 bushels of Oats, 3,000 bushels of Corn. SHIPMENTS—500 bbls. of Flour, 13,000 bushels of Wheat.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, June 4.

Sales of 357 hhds. Leaf Tobacco; light lugs, $3...; [illegible] to Shipping Leaf, $14@$32; bright wrappers, $67. Superfine FLOUR is dull at $9@$10; choice, $15@$17. Prime WHEAT, $2 50. CORN, shelled, 90c.@$1, delivered; in the car, in bulk, 75c.@80c. OATS, in bulk, 79c.@80c.; sales at 83c., including sacks. COFFEE and SUGAR are active. MESS PORK, $22 25@$22 50. BACON—Shoulders, 9½c.; Clear Sides, 12½c., packed. LARD, in tierces, 12½c. COTTON—Middling, 23½c.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Tuesday, June 4.

BEEF CATTLE—Receipts, 246 head. Prices are $1 ₩ cwt. higher; extra, $15@$15 50; first quality, $14@$14 50; second quality, $13@$13 50; third quality, $12@$12 50. MILCH COWS and CALVES, $50 to $125. SHEEP and LAMBS—Receipts, 865 head; prices are unchanged; sales at 5c.@9c. ₩ lb. Spring Lambs, $5@$9. VEAL CALVES, $3@$10.

MEMPHIS, Tuesday, June 4.

COTTON is firm; Middling, 25c.@26c.; receipts, 215 bales; there were no exports. CORN is dull at $1 10@$1 15. OATS, 85c.@90c. PORK, $24 ₩ $25. The other markets are unchanged.

TOLEDO, Tuesday, June 4.

FLOUR is dull. WHEAT is dull and declining. CORN is inactive at a decline of 3c.@4c.; sales at $1 01 for No. 1, and 95c. for No. 2. OATS firmer at 73c.@74c. for No. 1. RYE, $1 50.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Tuesday, June 4.

COTTON is quiet at 23½c. SPIRITS TURPENTINE are steady at 52c. RESIN is firm at $3@$5 25. Business is stagnant.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Tuesday, June 4.

COTTON is in good demand; Middling is firm at 26c.; sales, 275 bales; receipts, 360 bales.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Tuesday, June 4.

COTTON is quiet; Middling 26c.; sales 80 bales.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Tuesday, June 4.

COTTON is in fair demand, and prices are firm; sales 254 bales; Middling 24c.@24½c.

MOBILE, Ala., Tuesday, June 4.

COTTON is easy; sales 225 bales; receipts 19 bales; Middlings 24½c.

[Advertisement.]

MARTYR'S TO CARELESSNESS.—If all the teeth that have been ruined by neglect could be strung together, they would reach thrice round the world. There may have been some excuse for this havoc in days gone by, when there was no absolute safeguard against dental decay in existence, but there is no apology for it now. FRAGRANT SOZODONT, the world-renowned antiseptic dentifrice, as certainly protects the teeth against decay, as oil prevents steel from rusting, or water arrests the progress of fire.

[Advertisement.]

ALL RIGHT! YOU BET.—If you want to purchase an excellent, seasonable and becoming hat you must make your purchase at KNOX'S. His stores, Nos. 212 Broadway and 533 Broadway, under the Prescott House, are the favorite resorts of the intelligent and refined. The reputation of KNOX'S hats are world wide, and it has been honorably achieved.

[Advertisement.]

SAVED FROM BEING ROBBED BY BURGLARS.—The Burglar Alarm Telegraph saved the house of WILLIAM F. SHIRLEY, Esq., Business Address, No. 4 Broad-street, on Friday night last.

E. HOLMES, No. 201 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Manhattan, from Charleston—Miss Loeb, E. Parker and lady, J. C. Chamberlain and lady, W. H. Bellamy and lady, W. A. Hayne and lady, W. B. Pringle and lady, Mrs. C. F. Sammis, Mrs. A. Carter, Mrs. R. H. Lowndes, Misses Lowndes, Mrs. C. Baring, T. Frost, W. Lowndes, Miss H. J. Sweetland, Miss L. Averill, Mrs. Marshall, nurse and child; Miss Trumbull and servant, A. Howe, T. Farrell, E. E. Bedford, F. H. Pioger and son, H. Williams, S. D. Trenholm, S. C. Calhoun, F. F. Fleming, J. C. Sanders, L. Scott & wife, O. A. Bowen, wife, nurse and children; Miss A. A. Otis, A. Falk, F. G. Burroughs, Miss E. M. Kellar, J. Lennerthan, Mrs. Wagner, nurse and child, Mrs. M. E. Dreune, Miss Pomeroy, H. Stewart, W. H. Watson, Mrs. Howe, Miss Kinman, James Qualee, wife and child, P. Q. Paulding, F. D. Fritag and wife, H. R. Runsen and wife, H. Pennington, J. S. Reade, J. Solari, and 11 in the steerage.

In steamship Rapidan, from New-Orleans and Havana—E. Taylor, L. L. Smith, Miss Taylor, Miss M. A. Hinckley, Mrs. White, Mrs. Holday, Mr. Rousseau, Mrs. Rousseau, Alphor Guthiere and lady, Albert Dufier, Geo. D. Gillet, Chas. Sage, Chas. Gerber, Capt. Williams and lady, Samuel Warden and lady, A. Hart and lady, Jas. Mund, Edward Dusedand, J. Downs, H. Reilly, Edward Muney, J. Campel, G. Fieri, M. Hall, J. McDonald, J. Hardey, J. McCohn, J. Richards. From Havana—S. S. Smith, C. L. Leonard, J. McLean, J. M. Calero, and 26 on deck.

In steamship Tybee, from Galveston—N. Lidstone, Miss Nellie M. Lidstone, Master Willie J. Lidstone, Miss Kate E. Stowe, J. G. Hammerman, Mrs. Barstowe, 3 children and servant, Master E. Nash, M. Yager, J. F. Coil, H. Hoffmire, Mrs. N. Lidstone, Miss Bessie R. Lidstone, Miss Kate T. Lee, Mrs. F. Hitchcock and 2 children, Samuel J. Smith, Mr. Nash, Mrs. Nash, F. Yager, Geo. Williams, and 2 in the steerage.

In bark Montezuma, from Barbados—Dr. Henry Monroe and wife, Mrs. Catharine Platt, Miss Eliza Platt.

In bark Antelope, from St. Croix—D. Lawrence, wife and child, J. Lucas, A. Lucas, J. Hylger, W. Prowse.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises	4 29	Sun sets	7 27	Moon sets	10 20

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook	10 16	Gov. Island	11 05	Hell Gate	12 27

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, June 4.

Cleared.

Steamship Bavaria, (Hamb.,) Meyer, Hamburg, Kunhardt & Co.

Ships Energy, Caulkins, Leghorn, Spofford, Tileston & Co.; Brewster, (recleared,) Collins, San Francisco.

Barks Trovatore, Blanchard, Inagua, Walsh & Carver; Avoca, (Br.,) West, Iceland, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Orona, (Br.,) Wickford, Liverpool, N. S.; Albertina, (Br.,) Turner, Cape Coast, Africa, Rideut & Roberts; Gratta, Strout, Aspinwall, S. L. Merchant & Co.; Warren Ordway, Hoyt, Inagua, Brett, Son & Co.; Theone, (Brem.,) Willmers, Bremen, Sloman & Edye; Kate Agnes, (Br.,) Mahoney, St. John, N. B., J. W. Elwell & Co.; Sea Queen, (Br.,) Mitchell, Bremen, Ruger Bros.

Brigs Lena, Fox, Halifax, B. F. Small & Co.; Victoria Ursula, (Br.,) Lewis, Cow Bay, B. F. Small & Co.; Gem, (Br.,) Campbell, Turks Island, C. E. Knox & Co.; Katie, (Dan.,) Jayne, St. Croix, P. Hanford; Haidee, (Br.,) West, Kingston, Jam., Henry De Cordova & Co.; L. L. Wadsworth, Bailey, Cow Bay, Brett, Son & Co.; Udola, Whittemore, Nuevitas, Thompson & Hunter.

Schooners Dart, Johnson, Stamford; Wm. Sutton, Lee, Boston, E. Woodruff; Argus Eye, Townsend, Philadelphia, N. L. McCready & Co.; Nellie Bloomfield, Hobbie, Stamford; Ventrosa, (Br.,) Roberts, Rock Sound, W. I., J. Douglas; W. C. Mangum, Beveridge, Nassau, J. F. Whitney & Co.; Hound, (Br.,) Nash, Bermuda, Middleton & Co.; W. B. Jenkins, Seaman, Philadelphia, Ferguson & Wood.

Sloop Rhode Island, Sheffield, Bristol, G. N. Stranahan.

Arrived.

Steamship Manhattan, Woodhull, Charleston June 1, with mdse. and passengers to Henry R. Morgan & Co. Died at sea, June 2, infant daughter of O. A. Bowen, of Boston, aged 10 months.

Steamship Emily B. Souder, Lockwood, Charleston June 1, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co. Had a heavy S. E. gale off Hatteras.

Steamship Rapidan, Eaton, New-Orleans May 25, at 6 P. M., and Havana 29th, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co. Was detained 14 hours off Sandy Hook by a thick fog.

U. S. Revenue steamship Miami, D. D. Tompkins, Captain, Newport, R. I.

Steamship Fairbanks, Hunter, Wilmington, N. C., 3 ds., with mdse. and passengers to Jas. Hand.

Steamship Norfolk, Vance, Washington, D. C., 40 hours, with mdse. and passengers to James Hand.

Steamer Equator, Jackway, Boston.

Ship E. F. Gabain, Hirdes, of and from Bremen 45 ds., with mdse. and 588 passengers to Chas. Luhng & Co. One birth and nine deaths on the passage.

Ship Belle Wood, Colefield, Liverpool April 24, with coal to Williams & Guion.

Ship Energie, Meckig, Christoffers, Antwerp 44 ds., with mdse. and 297 passengers to Krimmelberg & Co. Has had 7 deaths among the passengers.

Ship Electric, (Hamb.,) Junge, Hamburg 28 ds., with mdse. and 437 passengers to R. M. Sloman & Edye.

Bark Jenny Bertaux, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Curry, Cardiff 37 ds., with coal to Crandall, Umphray & Co. May 11, 5 A. M., lat. 45 40, lon. 45 20, saw a bark with colors of distress; stood down to her, and found her to be the Coaxer, of Shields. She had about three feet of water in her hold; had apparently been in collision, as her port and bow was stove in, bowsprit gone at night-heads; she was about half laden with salt; she would soon fill through the bow port.

Bark Azelia, Brown, Rio Janeiro April 2½, with coffee to Sturges, Arnold & Co. The brig Red Wing, for Baltimore, sailed previously. April 27, lat. 22 20 S., lon. 38 18, saw bark F. C. Merryman, supposed bound into Rio.

Bark Rebecca Caruana, Leisgang, Matanzas 9 ds., with sugar, &c., to Waydell & Co. Been detained outside the Hook 24 hours by fog.

Bark Ella & Annie, (of Portland,) Randall, Buenos Ayres 46 ds., with hides to master.

Bark Montezuma, Briggs, Barbados 13 ds., with molasses to T. T. & F. A. Dwight & Co. The bark Gazelle sailed for Porto Rico May 22.

Bark Antelope, White, St. Croix 10 ds., with sugar to Roche Bros. & Coffey.

Bark J. H. Pearson, (of Boston,) Taylor, Sagua 10 ds., with sugar, &c., to Moss & Ward.

Bark Tilly, (Swed.,) Wahlberg, Rio Grande 71 ds., with hides, &c., to Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Bark American Eagle, Harford, Aspinwall 19 ds., with hides, &c., to J. F. Joy.

Bark Diamant, (Hamb.,) Kruse, Canton Jan. 24, with mdse. to Peabody, Willis & Co.

Barkentine Edward Hill, Gerard, Palermo via Gibraltar 34 ds., with fruit, &c., to R. H. Allen & Co.

Brig Kate, (Br.,) McDougal, Lingan 12 ds., with coal to A. Smithers & Co.

Brig Ida, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Doane, Cienfuegos 17 ds., with molasses to Brett, Son & Co.

Brig Riverside, (of St. John, N. B.,) Cox, Arroyo, P. R., 14 ds., with sugar to Gibson & Ramlett.

Brig G. W. Barter, Allen, Nuevitas 11 ds., with molasses to Thompson & Hunter.

Brig George, (of Pictou,) Graham, Cow Bay 13 ds., with coal to Brett, Son & Co.

Schr. Edward A. De Hart, Low, Cat Island 6 ds., with fruit to Jos. Eneas.

Schr. Alice A. Bandell, Stead, Indianola via Havana 10 ds., in ballast to Jos. S. Spinney.

Schr. Mary Lomsa, Gaskill, Washington, N. C., 3 ds., with naval stores to James Hand.

Schr. A. Richards, (of Boston,) Arey, Minititlan 23 ds., with mahogany to W. S. Brown & Co.

Schr. Franconia, Treworgy, Georgetown, S. C., 5 ds., with naval stores to A. J. Bentley.

Schr. S. H. Pool, ——, Gardiner, Me., with lumber to Holyoke & Murray.

Schr. E. G. Sawyer, Keen, Musquash, with spars to Snow & Richardson.

Schr. P. S. Lindsay, Emery, Saco, with heading to Durkee & Waugh.

Schr. Mary, Rogers, Musquash 10 ds., with spars to Snow & Richardson.

Schr. Reward, (Br.,) Marsters, Windsor 12 ds., with plaster to Crandall, Umphray & Co.

Schr. Tyrone, Cole, Harrington 7 ds., with spars to Holyoke & Murray.

Schr. Dragon, (of Barbados,) Simpson, Barbados 15 ds., with molasses to E. T. Smith & Co.

Schr. Valhalla, Torrey, Rondout, for Boston.

Schr. Paran, Clark, Machias, lumber.

Schr. T. Bodine, Bunce, Providence.

Schr. Ben, Jones, Wilmington, N. C.

WIND—At sunset, calm.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, June 4—Arr. ship S. G. Glover, Liverpool; barks Salamander, Smyrna; Brace, Goldenburg; Western Sea, Goree.

CHARLESTON, June 4—Sld. steamer Alliance, for Philadelphia; schrs. Dexter, for Baltimore; Richard Vaux, for Philadelphia.

FORTRESS MONROE, June 4—Arr. steamer Francis, disabled, from Wilmington, N. C., for Baltimore. She was taken in tow off Hatteras by the steamship San Jacinto, from New-York for Savannah.

Spoken—Schr. Valeria from the West Indies for Baltimore.

The pilot-boat Coquette reports having boarded the ship Acadia, from Bremen; brigs Romance, Nassau, and Fanny, Chattanooga, West Indies, bound to Baltimore. Capt. Fry, of the Chattanooga, was washed overboard and drowned during the passage.

HYANNIS, Mass., June 3—Arr. brig Olive, Capt. Fox, of and from Philadelphia for Boston. She reports, on the 2d inst., at midnight, off Cross Rip Light, was run into by an unknown schooner, and had her rail broken, house stove, mainsail torn, &c. The damage to the schooner is unknown.

Miscellaneous.

The steamship Celestial Empire went on a trial trip yesterday, returning to the City at an early hour.

NAVAL.—The U. S. flagship Monongahela and steamer Saco were at St. Croix May 25.

Spoken, &c.

Advance—bark, from Newport for Philadelphia, June 3, lat. 39 30, lon. 73 28.

Arethuse—bark, bound E., May 24, lat. 42 48, lon. 54 43.

Bernan—Br. ship, from St. John, N. B., for Liverpool, May 25, lat. 43, lon. 57.

Clara Wheeler—ship, bound E., May 24, lat. 42 48, lon. 54 43.

Constance—ship, strg. W., May 6, lat. 46, lon. 20.

Cordelia—ship, bound E., May 17, lat. 42, lon. 44.

Haze—ship, from New-York for San Francisco, 94 ds. out, May 9, off Pernambuco.

John A. Cook—wh. schr., of Provincetown, clean, all well, May 30, lat. 37 40, lon. 74.

Orchilla—bark, bound S., June 2, lat. 36, lon. 73.

Ocean Child—bark, bound E., May 10, lat. 46 25, lon. 37 26.

Percy—wh. bark, of New-London, June 2, lat. 40 6, lon. 70.

Twilight—ship, bound W., June 2, lat. 40 6, lon. 70.

Foreign Ports.

At Baracoa, May 26, schrs. Julia, for New-York in 3 ds.; Catawamteak, do. do. in 6 ds.; T. J. Dale, do. in 9 ds.; Sarah Maria and Josephine, hence, just arr.

At Barbados, May 21, barks Golden Fleece, for New-York in 3 ds.; H. Trowbridge, for do. in 5 ds.; schr. Mary Patten, for St. Thomas May 24.

At St. Croix, May 24, brigs Ida, for New-York in 8 ds.; Gipsey, dischg.

At Zaza, May 17, barks Lucy A. Nichols, for New-Orleans in 2 ds., and Eureka for New-York in 10 ds.

At Rio Janeiro, April 21, barks Traveler, Penfield, for New-York about May 2; Lord Baltimore, for do. do.

At Minititlan, May 11, schr. Frank Palmer, for New-York in a few days.

THE GREAT
AMERICAN TEA CO.
HAS JUST RECEIVED
TWO FULL CARGOES
OF THE
FINEST NEW CROP TEAS,
22,000 HALF CHESTS
by ship *Golden State*,
12,000 HALF CHESTS
by ship *Geo. Shotton*,

which they are selling at the following prices:

OOLONG, (Black,) 50c., 60c., 70c., 80c., 90c., best $1 per pound.

MIXED, (Green and Black,) 50c., 60c., 70c., 80c., 90c., best $1 per pound.

ENGLISH BREAKFAST, 50c., 60c., 70c., 80c., 90c., $1, $1 10, best $1 20 per pound.

IMPERIAL, (Green,) 50c., 60c., 70c., 80c., 90c., $1, $1 10, best $1 25 per pound.

YOUNG HYSON, (Green,) 50c., 60c., 70c., 80c., 90c., $1, $1 10, best $1 25 per pound.

UNCOLORED JAPAN, $1, $1 10, best $1 25 per pound.

GUNPOWDER $1, 25, best $1 50.

COFFEES ROASTED AND GROUND DAILY.

GROUND COFFEE, 20c., 25c., 30c., 35c., best 40c. per pound. Hotels, saloons, boarding-house keepers, and families who use large quantities of Coffee, can economize in that article by using our FRENCH BREAKFAST and DINNER COFFEE, which we sell at the low price of 30c. per pound, and warranted to give perfect satisfaction.

Consumers can save from 50c. to $1 per pound, by purchasing their Teas of the

GREAT AMERICAN TEA CO.,
Nos. 31 and 33 VESEY-ST.
No. 640 BROADWAY, corner Bleecker-st.
No. 461 EIGHTH-AV., corner 34th-st.
No. 299 SPRING-ST., between Hudson and Greenwich sts.
No. 205 FULTON-ST., BROOKLYN, corner Concord-st.
No. 133 GRAND-ST., WILLIAMSBURGH.

MEN'S, BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S
CLOTHING
READY MADE AND TO ORDER,
20 PER CENT. BELOW BROADWAY PRICES,
AND EVERY WAY EQUAL IN
STYLE, QUALITY, AND WORKMANSHIP.
TRAPHAGEN, HUNTER & CO.,
Nos. 398, 400 and 402 BOWERY,
Opposite 6th-st.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
OFFER NEW STYLES OF
THE BON-TON
HOOP-SKIRT,
At Prices from $1 50 to $3 50 each.
Broadway & 10th-st.

ICE PITCHERS
AND
ELECTRO-PLATED GOODS
of every description of the
MERIDEN BRITANNIA COMPANY'S
manufacture, for sale as low as any other house in the City, at HADLEY'S,
Middle of Cooper Institute Block.
No connection with corner stores.

BEEBES RANGES

The best cooking apparatus for family use; durable, economical, and sure bakers. Made, put up and warranted by JANES, KIRTLAND & CO.,
Corner of Reade, Centre and Elm sts.

A HOUSEHOLD WORD!
BUY YOUR FRENCH CHINA.

Dinner sets, 134 pieces	$30 00
Tea sets, 44 pieces	6 75
Dinner plates, per dozen	2 00
Breakfast plates, per dozen	1 75
Tea plates per dozen	1 50
French cut goblets, per dozen	2 38

Refrigerators, Ice Pitchers, Water Coolers, Plated Ware, Table Cutlery, Cooking Utensils and housekeeping articles of every description for the lowest prices, at BASSFORD'S,
Cooper Institute, corner stores.
No connection with any other.

THE GREATEST PAIN RELIEVER IN THE WORLD.

Warranted superior to any other or no pay for the cure of chronic rheumatism, toothache, headache, sore throat, mumps, burns, cuts, insect stings, pains in the back, chest and limbs, sprains, old sores, swelling; also to take internally for diarrhœa, dysentery, cholic, spasms, sea sickness, vomiting and croup. It is perfectly innocent to take internally, if used according to the directions, and never fails, as thousands can attest. It was first introduced in 1847, and now millions of bottles are annually sold. Every one who has once used it continue to do so, and recommend it to their friends as the most valuable medicine extant. Certificates enough to fill a dozen newspapers have been received by Dr. TOBIAS. His medicine, the Venetian Liniment, will do all that is stated and more. No one will regret trying it. Those residing at a distance from a physician will find it a reliable medicine to have on hand in case of accidents. Ask for DR. TOBIAS' Venetian Liniment and take no other. Price 50 cents and $1. Sold by all druggists. Depot, No. 56 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

WINDOW GLASS

From the Metropolitan Glass Company's Works, in all sizes up to 40x80. For sale by the sole agent, JOSEPH HONIG, No. 1 College-place.

GO TO THOMAS R. AGNEW'S ONE-PRICE HOUSE, Greenwich and Murray sts., and there you will find teas, coffees, fish, flour and everything else cheaper than at any store in New-York.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS No. 363, June 4, 1867.
77, 32, 51, 29, 42, 41, 21, 7, 66, 74, 28, 46, 16, 49.
KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 364, June 4, 1867.
3, 37, 4, 72, 70, 52, 20, 50, 7, 26, 54, 57, 58.
SHELBY COLLEGE—EXTRA CLASS No. 287, June 4, 1867.
37, 62, 8, 12, 29, 14, 34, 7, 73, 75, 51, 48, 72, 45.
SHELBY COLLEGE—CLASS No. 288, June 4, 1867.
29, 74, 71, 49, 63, 45, 58, 4, 47, 27, 57, 38, 52.
J. CLUTE, Broker, No. 176 Broadway.

OFFICIAL DRAWING
Of the Georgia State Lotteries.—For the benefit of the "Masonic Orphan Home."
GEORGIA STATE—EXTRA CLASS No. 170, June 4, 1867.
50, 18, 73, 53, 33, 45, 38, 72, 39, 14, 20, 31.
GEORGIA STATE—CLASS No. 171, June 4, 1867.
10, 68, 75, 16, 14, 48, 23, 44, 32, 36, 58, 78, 54, 7.
SUPPLEMENTARY—EXTRA CLASS No. 180, June 4, 1867.
62, 78, 58, 40, 66, 23, 33, 29, 7, 6, 44, 20.
SUPPLEMENTARY—CLASS No. 181, June 4, 1867.
5, 7, 42, 51, 68, 39, 65, 33, 48, 57, 28, 38, 20, 30.
W. W. BOYD & CO., Managers, Atlanta, Ga.
The drawing of Class C, on the Havana plan, will take place on June 19, 1867. All orders will be immediately attended to by addressing
McINTIRE & CO., No. 125 Chatham-st., N. Y. City.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

PRIZES CASHED IN ALL LEGALIZED lotteries. Information given. Circulars sent free.
JOSEPH BATES,
No. 7a Broadway.

PRIZES CASHED IN ALL LEGALIZED LOTTERIES. Circulars and information furnished.
J. CLUTE, Broker,
No. 176 Broadway.